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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II NO. 113 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 13 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY'S MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys wil loccupy one additional day .

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th May.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10506	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	17th May
Izuha Maru	Shinohe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3735	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
KamakuraMaru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	pe. 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 6	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta... A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov ‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
††Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

†† "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....e.	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	459	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 14th May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 15th May *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 18th May, 11 a.m. †P.D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

13th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	412	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ [illegible]
Reserve Fund ..... £ [illegible]
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

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(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL (issued & subscribed) ... Rs. 19,36,700
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 11,24,978
RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes) Rs. 10,40,000

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Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
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HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

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Managing Director.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

It you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. **GOERZ** have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "**DOGMAR**" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted, **GOERZ** cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

MARCKS & CO. LD., BOMBAY & POONA
AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

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Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.

NUCOLINE.

Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families.

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.

PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-lb Tin.

Sole Agents—BAHMUKAND RAY & CO.,
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Sub-Agents-Skroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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STRONG DECENT SHIGRAM (only) available FOR HIRE during monsoon. Apply J. B. MISTRY, c. o Central Bank Ld. Esplanade Road, Fort. 2580

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LESSONS in BENGALI LITERATURE by one who has devoted 15 years to the study of the Language. Apply: MOHANLAL, M. MEHTA, Kanji Ludha House, Champagully. 2527

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.

25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Re. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."
(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List")

TUKINA & CO.,
Sitaram Building, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a good SHORTHAND-TYPIST for European firm. State age, experience and salary required to Box No.479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2571

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib
1965 Bahadur of Nabha State.

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED—For the Uganda Railway Press British East Africa, an Assistant Printer; Salary Rs. 120 per mensem.

Also Machinemen for Platen and Numbering Machines, and Cylinder Wharfdale Printing Machines, Monogram Printers, Bookbinders, Compositors and distributors Salaries, Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 per mensem, according to qualifications, and rations. For full particulars apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1935

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED MEDICAL MEN to work in Insurance Company. Excellent salary Apply to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2575.

WANTED.—A qualified SPINNING MASTER for a Ahmedabad mill. Apply with testimoials to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2548

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED a LOAN at 6 per cent. per annum on mortgage of sound immoveable property in Poona, For particulars apply to L. E. ROSS & Co., Loan Brokers and Commission Agents, West Street Poona. 2579

WANTED a smart ENGINE DRIVER to look after a 20 H.P. High Speed Oil Engine for travelling Cinema. Good pay to a good man. Apply with full particulars of experience to Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2582

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on pay for United Assurance Co., Life Marriage & Upanayan Schemes. Monthly Premiums annas 8 to Rs. 2. Apply to GENERAL AGENT c/o The "Briton." Bombay. 2038.

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulia Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to MAHARASTRA Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

WANTED, a really good fitter, familiar with road rollers and capable of testing boilers. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, by biennial instalments of Rs. 10.—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar. 2032

WANTED Governess, pure European, to take charge of two little girls, 11 and 5, and to instruct the elder. Must be of cheerful disposition. Ayah kept.—Apply with references, stating qualifications and salary required to MRS. FORDYCE, 4, Stavely Road, Poona. 2006

MEDICAL MAN, L.R.C.P. and S., is open to ENGAGEMENT as a part or whole time ASSISTANT to a local or mofussil Doctor, or as a travelling companion to a LAYMAN, or to any other engagement. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2563

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

TWO DRAFTSMEN required for inking in Survey, Plans and Tracing for 3 months. Applicants must be neat and accurate workers, and able to do lettering for photographs.

Apply with copies of testimonials and work which will not be returned, stating pay required, to—

STATE ENGINEER,
2040 Alwar State.

WANTED.—A SUBOVERSEER for Raipur Municipality, on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 7-8 Cycle allowance. Post is permanent, pensionable on one year probation.

Qualified hands with a few years' experience in Buildings and Roads need apply at once. Applications will be received by the undersigned up till 20th May 1914.

F. D. AHMED,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.

Municipal Office,
Raipur, 4th May 1914. 2030

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An Assistant Mechanic Electrician, from 25 to 30 years of age, for the E. I. Railway, Carriage and Wagon Department. Candidates must have been trained in the Shops of a British or Colonial Railway, and have considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains (preferably Stone & Co.'s system). Absolute competency, successful management of staff, and thorough knowledge of maintenance and unkeep relating to electric equipment of trains, are essential. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem on approved service.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lilloah, not later than the 31st May 1914.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
East Indian Railway.
Calcutta, 8th May, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors ((Brooks and Doxey's' All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

FOR SALE.—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-8 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 & Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Levesey.

35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles
8 INTERMEDIATE ,, 120 do.
4 SLUBBING ,, 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.
30 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—

K. A. HILALY.
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co.,
2387 Byculla, BOMBAY

TO BE LET.

TO LET TWO SMALL OFFICES in Hornby Road second floor above the West End Watch Company; rent Rs. 45 and Rs. 40. Apply on the PREMISES. 2576

ROOMS without board, Yussuff Buildings, Carnac Road, suitable for bachelors of moderate means. Apply to Box. No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

ROOM with or without Furniture. Will suit Two Bachelors with board South verandah, separate entrance, Electric light, Apply Mrs. HOPE, Top Flat, Sunny House, Apollo Bunder.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

INTENDING subscribers are REQUESTED to pay their first year's subscription (from 1st May, 1914) Rs. 250 to Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., before 1st June, 1914, as members joining after that date will have to pay an additional Entrance fee to be fixed hereafter.

RAMPERTAP BRIJMOHANDAS & Co.,
2504 Hon. Secy.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the POST of HEAD DRAFTSMAN in the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; Salary Rs. 110—5—140. Only the following candidates need apply.

(1) Suboverseers of 3 years' and not more than 10 years' standing;
(2) Those who have studied up to the L. C. E., or B. E. Examination;
(3) Those who have passed either the Suboverseer's examination from the College of Engineering, Poona, or, the Third Grade Examination, of the School of Art Bombay, with a certificate in the Architectural course;
(4) Those who have passed the Draftsman's Course in the School of Arts.

Applicants must submit their applications together with any certificates so as to reach this Office on the 25th May, 1914, and must present themselves on 1st June 1914 at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, Fort, Belgaum, for Examination. The appointment is subject to a probation for 3 years.

(Sd.) B. KRISHNARAO,
B.A. L.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Belgaum, 9th May, 1914. 2569

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, THE 25TH MAY, 1914, for twelve appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have passed the VII standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching School. They will be examined in Dictation only, at the local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by Birth, School and Nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 18th May 1914. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the Certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive in allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months, and if successful in the final Examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.
Dated Bombay, 7th May, 1914. 2561

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTERTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of LAKHMIDAS ROWJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a cotton broker widower ..... Deceased.

VUSSONJI Nursey of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant sole surviving executor according to the tenor of the will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Holichakla within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fourteen and in the Fourth year of the Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 30th day of April, 1914.

Messrs. MANEKLAL and TYABJEE,
2577 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 ,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders of the rates of Freight at which Owners of the steamers are prepared to contract for the shipment of piece goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The ship owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association from the 1st day of January, 1916, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer, such steamers must be classed 100 a 1 in Lloyd's shipping Registered R. B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a Registered measurement of not less than 1,200 Tons; steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of piece goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before time of sailing, each steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages, if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trip.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all piece goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of Packages.

Copies of contract containing terms similar to these, and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association, can be had from the under signed on application. The Agent in Bombay of the steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.

The rates to be tendered must be:

1. For Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and
2. For Freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges, including free delivery in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks. Goods from other Towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach him on or before 30th June, 1914.

NO UNDERTAKING is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from Individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

GAVERCHAND KALLIANJI.
2573 Hon. Joint Secretary.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of KRISHNAJI SAGAJI SHENDHEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cultivator, by Profession ..... Deceased.

(1) RAMCHANDRA GANGARAM SHENDHEY, (2) SAKUBAI widow of KRISHNAJI SAGAJI SHENDHEY the deceased abovenamed both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants former a Cultivator both residing at Hains Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of May 1914.

Messrs. DUBASH & Co.,
2581 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Ambabai, widow and executrix of the deceased Mortgagee Narandas Panachand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers Luxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and the heirs of the late Krishnabai, widow of Dharmaji Bababji Kunkaya Chowgalya, and of the late Rama Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of February, 1906, and made between the said Krishnabai, widow of Dharmaji Babaji Kunkaya Chowgalya, and Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and Luxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya of the one part and the said Narandas Panachand of the other part and further charge dated the first day of December, 1909 made between the said Laxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya of the one part and the said Narandas Panachand of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, on the Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Eastern side of the Duncan Road in the Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 195 5/9 (one hundred and ninety five and five ninth) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 178, 190 and 202, New No. 7493, old survey No. 1-19 2-19 and 48 new survey No. 4824 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 557 and now under C Ward No. 278 and 153 Bhandari Cross Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road Third Cross Street or Bhandari Cross Lane, on or towards the North, partly by the house of Ranchordas Varjivandas and partly by the house of Culla Jadovji and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhoy Byramji Edulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys. at their offices. Prince Building, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF PEARLS.

AUCTION SALE OF 947 VALUABLE WHITE BUTTON PEARLS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bank's premises at Mumbadevi, out of Fort.

947 valuable white button pearls about 70 chows or about 297 carrats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above pearls are on view at the Bank's premises at Mumbadevi during Banking hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SUSSEX ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 873 of 1909, (Abdoola Joosub vs. Rabia Bai and others) by a consent order dated the 6th December, 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property on the day and at the time and place mention below and pursuant to the direction in that behalf given to the said Receiver by the consent decree in the above suit, dated the 14th October, 1911.

LOT No. 1.—To be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, 1914.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the tenements hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the road leading from Byculla to Parel Road near the Great Eastern Mill and in the Northern side of the Sussex Road containing by admeasurement 2,552 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—In the East by a passage, on the West by the property belonging to the Municipality, on the North by the property of the Great Eastern Mill ond on the South by the Sussex Road registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 222 and 287 and New Survey No. 13745 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. Street No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitor or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dog cart, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
12th May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

WE SHALL PRESENT

THE GREAT SPORTING DRAMA

THE CLAWS THAT KILL

The Greatest Effort yet made in realism

2,800 FEET OF THRILLS.

Played by an "All Star" cast of famous Artistes of FRENCH STAGE

ALSO

RICE CULTIVATION—*Industry.*
PATHE'S GAZETTE—*Topical.*
A CHILD'S BURDEN—*DRAMA.*
JIM'S CLOSE CONNECTION—*Comic.*

1½ Hours. Three Shows Nightly. 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING, 1914.

(Under R. C. T. C. Rules of Racing).

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY 10TH, 12TH AND 14TH NOVEMBER 1914.
2ND DAY—THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

1. THE ARMY CUP.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 800 to the second and Rs. 400 to the third.

For Arab Ponies 14-1 and under, which have never won a Flat Race value Rs. 500 or over, and which are *bona-fide* and unconditionally the property of Officers in His Majesty's Army on full pay, and which have been the property of a person qualified to enter since 1st June, 1914.

To be ridden by Officers qualified to enter. Ponies 14-1 to carry 11st. 7lbs., W. I.

PENALTIES.—Winners of a Flat Race value Rs. 200 or over, once 4lbs., oftener 7lbs.

ALLOWANCES.—Maidens allowed 4lbs.

SPECIAL CONDITION.—No pony may carry less than 9st. 7lbs.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

ENTRANCE.—2nd June Rs. 20, 2nd July Rs. 35, 31st August Rs. 50, 1st October Rs. 65 and 1st November, when the Race will close, Rs. 80 with Rs. 30 in addition for each Pony not struck out by 12 noon, on Wednesday, 11th November.

J. H. F. FOWNES,
Secretary, Lucknow Races.
Race Office, Dilkusha, Oudh, 17th April, 1914.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager. MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

6-30 Two Shows nightly **10 p.m.**

Our New Programme

To-night. To-night. To-night.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

of the

LYRICAL FOUR

in a

Half Hour Entertainment

Comprising a Musical Comedy Sketch, Songs, Quartettes, and Duets.

STAN STANLEY

Comedian.

PATTIE O'HANLON

Singer of Irish Songs.

FRANK J. SIDNEY & Co.

The athletic Marvels.

WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME.

A screaming b esque.

Coming on Saturday next

MISS JESSIE WILTON

From the Empire London, one of Britain's brightest comedienne, and principal boy in several pantomimes in the big cities at Home.

BOOK AT SOUNDY'S.

DREADED JOY

THE MOST THRILLING SCENE

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Grand Change of Programme

To-night ! ***To-night !***

MOST THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND THUNDERING.

Our Comics always of the Best Selection.

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.) Prices Half.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

To-Night ! To-Night !

A Great American Detective D ama.

"CHELSEA 7750"

A Story of the Metropolitan Secret Service Featuring.

The Thrilling Adventures of Detective Kirby

THE SEXTON BLAKE OF AMERICA.

A Splendid Picture—Play—6,000 Feet long.

Exclusively booked by the

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Vivid pictures of life in a great city, the under-world of crime, and the clever methods employed by the New York police in tracing a daring gang of criminals.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT FEATURE!

3 Shows nightly—*7 to, 8-15. 8-30 to 9-45. 10 to 11-15.*

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** Tel. No. 1271.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING, 1915.

(Under R. C. T. C. Rules of Racing).

THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, 28TH AND 30TH OF JANUARY AND 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

(SECOND DAY:—SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY).

1. THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Rs. 8,000 (of which Rs. 2.000 presented by the Members of the Civil Service in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Rs. 6,000 from the Fund). The second Pony will receive Rs. 2,000 and the third Rs. 1,000 out of the entire stakes.

A Highweight Handicap for Country Bred Ponies 14-2 and under and English and Australasian Ponies 14-1 and under.

DISTANCE.—6 furlongs.

Topweight of Handicap not to exceed 10st. 7lbs.

ENTRANCE.—2nd June, Rs. 50, and 2nd July, Rs. 75, 31st August, Rs. 100, 1st November, Rs. 150 and 12th January 1915 when the Race will close, Rs. 200 with Rs. 50 extra for each Pony not struck out by 12 noon on Monday, 25th January, 1915 and a Starting Sweep of Rs. 50 to go to the Fund.

(FIRST DAY:—THURSDAY, 28th January).

2. THE ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB STEEPLE CHASE.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third, Rs. 50 to every other Horse completing the Course. Rs. 2,000 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, the remainder from the Fund.

A Highweight Handicap Steeple Chase for Horses.

DISTANCE.—About 3 miles.

ENTRANCE.—2nd June, Rs. 20. 2nd July, Rs. 35, 31st August, Rs 50, 1st November, Rs. 65 and 12th January 1915 when the Race will close Rs. 80 with Rs. 15 extra for each Horse not struck out by 12 noon on Saturday, 23rd January and Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race.

J. H. F. FOWNES,
Secretary, Lucknow Races.

Race Office, Dilkusha, Oudh, 2nd May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10.**

Bandmann-Rickards' Circuit.

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FRIDAY NEXT

FERRY CORWEY

FERRY CORWEY

FUNNY MUSICAL CLOWN

Calcutta's opinion of him :—

Ferry Corwey, "the screamingly funny musical clown," deserves all the posters say about him. Not since the variety season at the Empire began have there been quite such roars of laughter as greeted his merry quips and pranks on Tuesday night, and his wonderful handling of the many weird instruments of which he is the musical master drew a thunder of applause which threatened quite a storm when the cinematograph was put on instead of an encore. The clown deserved his great reception,—every bit of it.

"*The Statesman.*"

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FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The rainfall has been confined almost entirely to Burma and North-east India.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina, Maymyo and Cherrapunji one and a half inches; Dibrugarh one; Silchar two; Saugar Island three-quarters; Murree one.

Unsettled conditions over the Bay are apparently developing into a storm to the west of the Andamans.

Forecast.—Decrease of rainfall in Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th May 1914, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect over the whole division: night temperature is also below normal except at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is also below normal at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Poona and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Calicut is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day.

A few light showers are possible in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	94.3	78.2	62	..	11.55	—0.61
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	98.8	86.8	99	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	69.1	46	..	1.88	—0.11
Rawalpind	83.2	53.1	51	0.01	16.13	+5.61
Lahore	88.2	59.0	65	0.01	5.59	+1.92
Sirsa	95.3	64.5	52	..	3.01	—0.10
Ambala	89.7	62.1	60	0.05	5.00	—1.73
Delhi	92.0	72.2	53	..	2.62	—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.9	78.0	55	..	1.49	—0.49
Mainpuri	95.6	79.2	55	..	3.37	—0.17
Jhansi	100.7	81.8	36	..	1.87	—0.43
Cawnpore	94.0	73.1	65	..	2.67	—0.20
Allahabad	96.5	74.5	55	..	3.54	+1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	103.3	77.8	50	..	2.45	—1.50
Jacobad	87.3	79.5	83	..	2.11	—0.12
Karachi	94.6	80.3	52	..	2.73	—1.53
Ajmer	102.3	79.1	36	..	1.08	—0.22
Jaipore	102.6	84.6	40	..	1.62	—0.61
Kotah						
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	76.9	64	..	1.04	—0.46
Dwarka	88.3	81.1	78	..	0.40	—0.38
Veraval	86.3	80.3	76	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	101.3	75.9	74	..	0.17	—0.39
Bhavnagar Para	106.2	78.8	69	..	0.04	—0.39
Surat	92.9	79.2	65	..	0.04	—0.50
Ahmedabad	103.4	77.6	68	..	0.95	—0.35
Deesa	102.3	75.2	70	..	0.00	—0.25
Neemuch	98.1	72.3	64	..	0.68	—0.61
Indore	97.7	77.1	61	..	1.65	+0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.3	76.3	50	..	8.02	+5.02
Saugor	97.4	68.2	32	..	2.83	—0.15
Hoshangabad	103.1	65.9	42	..	2.52	—0.53
Khandwa	101.1	80.0	56	..	1.26	—0.11
Akola	101.9	80.1	51	..	2.10	—0.59
Amraoti	101.9	75.5	46	..	2.99	+0.31
Nagpur	102.6	81.7	27	..	5.53	+2.93
Chanda	102.5	75.0	40	..	6.50	+2.47
Raipur	100.9	79.4	39	..	5.51	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.6	81.8	72	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	92.3	80.1	66	..	0.06	—0.78
Mormugao	90.8	82.7	71	..	0.38	—1.31
Karwar	86.9	81.4	76	..	0.20	—2.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.9	75.1	51	..	1.40	—0.23
Ahmednagar	98.3	71.5	51	..	0.69	—1.10
Poona	95.2	70.7	68	..	0.21	—1.66
Sholapur	103.5	75.1	50	..	0.28	—2.12
Bijapur	100.7	72.2	54	..	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	91.3	66.5	66	..	2.89	—1.59
Aurangabad	98.1	73.5	62	..	2.08	—0.29
Nizamabad (Indur).	106.1	78.5	61	..	0.01	—2.01
Hyderabad	100.6	77.2	44	..	2.02	—1.43
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.5	81.1	71	..	2.60	—3.02
Calicut	89.8	80.1	79	0.37	6.22	—6.31
Cochin	90.8	79.7	74	..	9.71	—9.14
Colombo	90.2	81.6	81	..	42.13	+0.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.7	79.2	84	..	2.60	—6.16
Bellary	101.4	78.3	64	..	1.40	—2.51
Cuddapha	103.7	77.8	51	..	5.48	—0.15
Madras	101.7	80.9	56	..	30.79	+9.54
Bangalore	91.5	72.1	66	..	5.84	—1.10
Coimbatore	96.9	75.5	77	..	4.83	—3.50
Trichinopoly	106.1	82.3	60	..	12.26	+0.21
Negapatam	101.0	81.7	69	..	54.79	+24.02

CARUSO DEFENDANT.

£20,000 ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Signor Caruso, the great tenor, is again the defendant in a breach of promise action, this time £20,000 damages being claimed by Miss Mildred Meffert, aged twenty-nine, a pretty and cultured brunette.

She alleges that the singer repeatedly, in the presence of her relatives, friends, and neighbours, as well as his professional associates, announced his intention of marrying her in the autumn of 1909, but when that time arrived he excused himself on the ground that he could not break into his profitable opera season, even for a honeymoon. He repeated his promise, however, fixing the spring of 1910, after an operatic tour in the United States, as the time of its fulfilment. Instead of marrying her, however, he went to Europe, bidding her follow him, which she did.

Miss Meffert alleges that she met Signor Caruso in Paris and visited Italy and England with him. He introduced her everywhere as the future Signora Caruso. Finally, in March 1913, he abandoned her.

Signor Caruso says he is not worrying over the action. He will sing in opera tonight and to-morrow leave for Italy as usual at the close of the season. Through his lawyer he announces that he is under no legal or moral obligation to Miss Meffert and will fight the case to the end.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th May 1914 was 30.004 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.757
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. „	78.5
Dew Point	.. „	76.0
Relative humidity of Air	.. „	0.709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		2.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	92.6
Minimum do do ..	.. „	82.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.W WSW
Movement of Wind do		miles 188

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
Tu	12	m 0 24	27 6	12	m 6 25	3 9
		1 24 a	29 10		7 19 a	18 6
W	13	m 1 9	26 10	13	m 7 8	14 7
		2 10 a	28 2		8 13 a	19 1
Th	14	m 1 55	25 11	14	m 7 52	15 10
		3 57 a	28 2		9 13 a	19 7
F	15	m 2 46	25 0	15	m 8 40	17 3
		4 42 a	27 2		10 28 a	19 11
S	16	m 3 45	24 1	6	m 9 37	18 8
		5 42 a	26 3		11 41 a	19 10
Sun	17	m 4 58	23 6	17	m 10 46	19 9
		5 43 a	25 6			
M	18	m 6 24	23 6	18	m 0 43	19 6
		6 45 a	2 f 2		0 11 a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 12 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h.	8m.	Sunset 7h.	3m
„ 13 (Wednesday)	„ 6h.	7m.	„ 7h.	3m.
„ 14 (Thursday)	„ 6h.	6m.	„ 7h.	4 m.
„ 15 (Friday))	„ 6h.	6m.	„ 7h.	4 m.
„ 16 (Saturday)	„ 6h.	5m.	„ 7h.	4 m.
„ 17 (Sunday)	„ 6h.	4m.	„ 7h.	6 m.
„ 18 (Monday)	„ 6h.	4m.	„ 7h.	6 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h 51-9m. p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m., Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a. m.; Last Quarter. 17th 3h a. m. 2-41

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

"TRUTH" ON "SCANDALOUS" DOINGS."

Apropos of the judgment of the Privy Council on Mr. Channing Arnold's appeal, "Truth" writes:—

It will be a grave injustice to the Indian Civil Service if it is supposed for a moment that such scandalous doings as those brought to light in the Channing Arnold case are at all common. Far from being common, the story of the McCormick affair is, I believe, almost unparalleled. Responsible members of the I.C.S. regard with severest reprobation the methods and circumstances of the dismissal of the charges against McCormick, and it is most improbable that Sir Harvey Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma would have countenanced the conduct of the district magistrate, Mr. Andrew, if he had known from the first the facts that eventually came out. Having, however, exonerated Mr. Andrew, after a perfunctory, so-called inquiry, the Burma Government seemed to consider—as is the habit of Governments—that it must not budge from the position it had taken up.

A SERIOUS DISQUALIFICATION.

There is still the question whether disciplinary action ought not to be taken by the Secretary of India—a question which will, I hope, be raised in Parliament. The dismissal of Mr. Arnold's appeal from his conviction for libelling Mr. Andrew does not affect the admitted facts as to Mr. Andrew's handling of the McCarmick case. The Judicial Committee themselves said that Mr. Andrew's conduct was open to "searching and severe observations," and the mischievous effect of the whole business on the public mind will be deepened if the magistrate so censured is retained in his present post at Mergui. So, too, with Captain Finnie, the District Police Superintendent. In giving evidence at the Arnold trial, Captain Finnie made certain material statements respecting his investigation of the charges against McCormick which were found to be entirely incorrect. The judge subsequently ascribed these inaccuracies in his evidence to Captain Finnie's "decidedly faulty recollection" of what had taken place. But, obviously, a decidedly faulty recollection with regard to facts of importance is a serious disqualification for a police officer.

Another matter should be brought under the notice of the Secretary of State. Captain Finnie still has pending against Mr. Arnold a civil suit for £1,000 damages for libel. Like the criminal prosecution by Mr. Arnold, Captain Finnie's action is virtually a proceeding of the Burma Government. I am aware that this was officially denied in the House of Commons last year, but the denial was given in ignorance, first, of Finnie's own evidence on the matter in the course of the criminal prosecution, and, secondly, of the disclosure at Rangoon of official correspondence between the Chief Secretary and the Accountant-General, which showed that the Burma Government had paid the costs of Mr. Andrew and was paying those of Captain Finnie. Considering all the circumstances, it will be a monstrous thing if that civil suit is allowed to go on at the public expense.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 11th.

S. S. Ujina	Abbott	Rangoon Apl. 25
S. S. Chupra	Whittingham	London Apl. 11
S. S. Budie	Mathews	Busreh Apl. 28
S. S. Delta	La Mare	Shanghai Apl. 21
S. S. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Yokkaichi Mar. 28

DEPARTURES.

12th.

S.S. Queen Amelie	Mackey	Calcutta
S.S. Highland Monarch	Scott	London etc,

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Orangemoor	Moffet	Genoa & Antwerp.
S.S. Manin	Fenars	Calcutta via Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Delta	for	China
„	Chupra	for	Antwerp etc.
„	Penhallow	for	Hull etc.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, SCaptain A.G.Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on April 25, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S.S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chupra 3,962 tons, Captain W.E. Whittingham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on April 11, with a general cargo.

S. S. Budrie:—The Arab steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain P. Mathewa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, which port she had left on April 28, with a general cargo.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons Captain W. R. L. Mare, arived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on April 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T Yumaguchi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokkaichi, which port she had left on March 28, with a general cargo.

S. S. Orangemoor:—The steamer Orangemoor, 2.575 tons, Captain C. S. Moffett, will sail to-day for Genoa and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Manin:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Manin, 1,679 tons, Captain S. Fenars, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Caledonia:—The steamer Caledonia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

S. S. China:—The steamer China arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 11th instant.

S. S. Malda:—The steamer Malda left Marseilles outward bound on the evening of the 10th instant.

S. S. Chanda:—The steamer Chanda left Gibraltar on the evening of the 10th instant.

S. S. Austria:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Austria from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 12th instant.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday May 10th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co
C&R. City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
D. & E. Chakrata	Macfavdan	M. M. & Co
D & E Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
F Den of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
G. Manin	Fennary	V. S. N. Co
H Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
K Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
M. Tauyabl	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
N Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
O Greenbank	Pettiam	W. & A. G.& Co
P Solfels	Schmidt	W.& A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Orangmoor	Moffet	D. N. & Son
2 Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Clan Macdoyall	Price	J. F. & Co
6 Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7 Warturn	Koull	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Havraise	Saluo	J. M. & Co
9 Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Chattion	Pill	J. F. & Co
12&13 Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
14. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3 Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
4 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5 Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternei	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kefod....T. Jeewandas	Co
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer.
Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Chindivara	Hoxley	M M & Co
Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Delta	La Mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co
Glendhu	Reid	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
Marienoad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N Co
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
Penang Maru	Muritzumi	N. Y. K.
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Barpeta	Alton	M. M. & Co.
Roseric	White	G. Arburhnote
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Silverdale	Mc. Leod	T. M. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoostri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

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THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER

SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black



Lock in Handle

SOUND QUALITY.

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

From

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 11th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 74 7.16—¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.16 ungd.
Rentes 3% .. .. 86½—½
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49ungd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 27—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. .. 27—1.8
Closing Tone of silver:—fall caused by speculative selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63 3.4 ungd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½13.16 ungd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88 unchgd.
Disopunt Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2 7.8plus 1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st. 3½ plus ½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3¼ plus ½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3⅜ plus ½
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9½
Interest day to day loans .. .. 1⅛ ungd.
„ 7 day market loans .. .. 2 plus ½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 2,000
„ „ to Continent .. 1,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.20ungd.
Futures at New York Oct. .. 11.61ungd.
Advanced on Favorable cables and declined owing to favourable weather reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13¼unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.65ungd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 11.65—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88 plus ¼
Silver Commercial Bars. .. 58¾—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	50
„ Imports	Nil

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done—steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Steady with little doing.
Mid. Americans .. .. 7.32—3
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9.10 ungd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 12.26plus 6; Oct. 11.66 „ 5
New York Official noon call July 12.23 „ 3; Oct. 11.63 „ 2
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July / Oct. } unreceived.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.97—2
J.J.	6.82—1
J.A.	6.79—1
A.S.	6.64—1
S.O.	6.42ugd
O.N.	6.32 „
N.D.	6.26 „
D.J.	6.24 „
J.F.	6.24 „
F.M.	6.24

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 11th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Done 37¾—½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull done 37½—¼
Tone:—Quiet but steady
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,810,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. May-June; firm sellers unchanged 34
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal May-June; firm 34¾
South Australian April-May; Buyers 36¾—⅜

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp nominal. 53½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers unchanged 50½
Tone of Rapeseed—firm
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship (new month) August-September; Antwerp Done 52½
Calcutta Linseed May-June London, Done firm ¾plus⅜
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm 45⅜plus⅜
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June; Hull sellers firm £6-0-0plus 1s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £62¾—½
Copper Braziers £77—½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¼

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals:—"Scharzfels," "Ormidale" "Atlantica."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August, steady but very quiet unchanged 12.8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; still quite neglected unchanged 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3¾ plus½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. steady very little done 9.7½plus½
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet unchged. 13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta nominal quiet
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay nominal quiet
Raw Java Nos 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value nothing doing unchanged 11.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; buyer easier 2.10½—¾d

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 12th May 1914.
Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 2½ lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are steady and unchanged but the volume of business passing on both sides of the account is small.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	3 31-32
D. D. mail	1	4
T. T. forward, to May Aug.	1	3 31-32

BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, 15th July	1	4 7-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		170
Marks „ „		138¼
60 days Hongkong		142½
„ „ Shanghai		193¾
„ „ Japan		150

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 lower for ready and 1/8 lower for delivery in two months, the rate in both cases being 27. The Local Market opened easier the rate for the first settlement being 78-3. The Market has been quiet with only a very moderate business passing and prices close unchanged as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	4	0
1st Settlement	78	3	0
2nd Settlement	78	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 9th and 10th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	41	46,779
B. B. & C. I. Railway	55	66,219

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market opened at Rs. 95-10 gradually improved to Rs. 95-11 but finally closed at Rs. 95-9-6 (buyers) for the 29th May delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102¼ (New Issue).

SHARES.

To-day being the last day for May settlement no business was done for forward delivery, however a few transactions for cash were recorded.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 61-8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 200.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 130.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Market opened steady with not much selling in evidence. Continental spinners calling cotton. During the afternoon the Market was idle and featureless owing to New York Market not opening until the close of our Market." (New York):—"Long liquidation in small Market."

Gruning:—"The prevailing opinion is that we shall see higher prices for near months."

The American Markets, after opening a few points higher, closed unchanged. There is nothing fresh in the position of the Markets to call for any special mention.

The Local Market opened quiet with prices about Re. 1 lower than last evening's close. The demand for forward delivery has been small, and only a few contracts, in Bengals and Broach for May delivery are reported to have been placed, but ready cotton has been in good demand by export houses and this has caused a steadier feeling all round. In new corps there has been rather more enquiry in the bazaar and prices are about Rs. 2 higher with few sellers; in fact for forward delivery generally, both old and new crop, sellers are disinclined to operate. We give below the closing rates in the bazaar.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			212		Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals			194		May
M.G. Scind-Punjab			190		„
M.G. Khandeish			197	187	„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha			242		„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee			238		„
M.G. Yeotmahl			228		„
M.G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum			221		„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Stable"			205		„
Do.			243		Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti			211		May
M.G. Broach			269		„
Do.			193	178	March 1915
M.G. Muttia				282	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar				248	„
M.G. Westerns				244	„
H.G. Westerns				239	„
M.G. Compta				262	„
M.G. Miragi				271	„

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone .. .. Dull.
Estimated Sales 10,000
Total Imports 46,000
Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.97unchgd.
J.J.	6.82 „
J.A.	6.79 „
A.S.	6.63 — 1
S.O.	6.41 „ 1
O.N.	6.31 „ 1
N.D.	6.25 „ 1
D.J.	6.22 „ 1
J.F.	6.22 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	15	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	11	6	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	13	0	R T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotation —	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutai	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p	
Ready	6	8	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
May	11	0	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	0	6 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Berar	23	12	0
Guzerat	23	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m Yesterday

Cotton	18,952 Bales.
Wheat	13,601 Owts.
Linseed	9,236 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	5,577 „
Gingellyseed	960 „
Poppyseed	1,055 „
Groundnuts	499 „
Castorseed	10,428 „
Rice	13,752 „
Myrabolams	5,010 „
Cottonseed	18,130 „
Mowraseed	84 „
Gram	6,799 „
Jowar	9,669 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	180 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day showed some irregularity, some shares recovering and others being steady. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Bhalgora 26¼, Bhulanbararee 17¾, Barboni 12½, Equitable 24½, Kosoonda and Nyadee 24¼, Muchiridir 7¾, New Setturya 7¼, Raneegunge 21¾, Sendra 14¼.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.) 65; Delta (ord.) 128; Hooghly (ord.) 7½; Lawrence (ord.) 116.

Tea.—Bissonauth 24¾, Phoenix 48.

Railway.—Sara-Serajgung 1¼ (prem.).

Miscellaneous.—Burn and Company (6 p c. Deben.) 107.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,590
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	4¼
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	--	Nl.	17¾
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25		As 7	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	--	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	--	10%	30 nom
Poona Bank New Issue Rs 15	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	--	--	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	--	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	--	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank £12½ A	--	8%	£22-1-2
Mercantile Bank £12½ B	--	8%	£21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	£2½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	615

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	600
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	220
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	490
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	--	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	--	15	225
Hingolee	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	1,922½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7%	6¼ 700
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co	--	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Motwsil Co.,	Nov	50	845
New Berar	Jan	40	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	335
Vardwan G.P.	--	12	133

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	840XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	--	--	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	--	--	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	--	25	617½XD
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	470XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	22¾
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1830
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	580
Chinoi Silk	--	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1415
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	110XD
Currimbhoy	do.	10	210
David	May-Nov.	20	496¼
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	452½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,375
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	297½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	60	125
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Batoo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	737½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,075XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,037½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Manecjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon	--	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	--	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	212½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	990XD
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	6	162½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	40	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1037½
Sun	--	Nil	115
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	257½XD
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	95	1,435XD
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1 215
Vishnu Cotton O.	--	Nil	360
7 % P	--	Nil	63
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	154
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100	do.	4%	123
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100	Apl.-Oct	4%	107
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	162
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	587½
Upper Sind Light Rly.	do.	4%	127

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co.,	May-Oct.	6	115XD
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August	R. 1	6¼
Bamankua	--	--	3
Backbay Bath	--	--	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	25
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	--	25	900
Bombay Electric P	Feb.-Aug.	6%	178
Supply and T. Co., Ltd O.	July	5%	225
Bombay Ice Manufg.	--	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building	--	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	197½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	255
Central I. M. Co., Ltd.	April.	1	3XD
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	April	42%	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150	--	New	137-8
Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil	12
Indian Cotton Oil Company O. Old 100	June		105
Indian Cotton Oil Company O. New Issue 75	--	7%	C
Indian Cotton Oil Company 7% P. 150	Oct.-July	7%	75
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	155
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50	do.	10%	182
Kalni Cement Ordy. 100	--	--	52
„ Defd 40	--	--	83
„ 7% Pref. 100	--	--	76
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	--	12½	96
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	--	160
Marcks & Co.,	--	8	100
Marsland Pr. Co., O.	--	Nil	98XD
Marsland Price Co., 7% P.	Apr-Nov.	7%	70 Nom.
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs 3½	64
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April	30%	35
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	525
Port Canning Co.,	do.	45	80
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.,	April	17½%	862½
Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	19
Soundy & Co., O	--	Nill	70 nom
Tata Iron and Steel D. & P.	Jan. -- July	6%	75½ 143 156
Tata Hydro Electric O. Rs. 200	Jan.	4%	1050
Tata Hydro Electric P 7% Rs 500	do.	4%	915
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con. 7% Pref.	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1,060
Thacker & Co.,	May	84%	210
Telephone Co.,	April	Rs. 3	76XD
Treacher & Co.,	July	15	450

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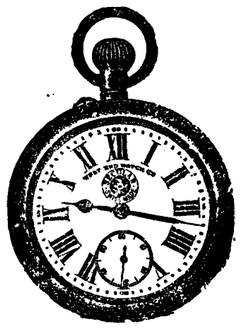
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NICKEL SILVER Case .. .. .. Rs. 14
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Open face. Hunting. Half-hunting.

NICKEL SILVER Case Rs. 14 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case.. „ 20 „ 24 „ 27

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Fire Inquiry Committee's resumed sitting at the Secretariat, 8 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 14.

Colaba Fire Inquiry Committee's resumed sitting at the Secretariat, 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 15.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BRYNING.—April 27th, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Inman Bryning, a daughter.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN.—At B. E. S. School Hospital on 11th May, 1914, Gladys Mary, daughter of Mr. W. F. Austin, Hd. Pass. Guard, G. I. P. Ry. Aged 14 years.

GRIMMEL.—A. F. Grimmel of Messrs. Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius and Bruening, Hoechst-on-Main, Germany, May 7th, en route between Agra and Jhansi, aged 30 years.

JOSEPH.—April 26th, at 165, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Eleanor Catherine, the beloved child of B. S. and Mary Joseph, aged 1 year.

MARTIN-MILLAR.—April 25th, at Lucknow, William Martin-Millar, Major, Army Veterinary Corps, aged 46 years.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-2
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

May 13.

335. Musketry.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday 14th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 15th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 16th, "C" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. train.
Sunday 17th inst. Triangular Match with B. V. Artillery and G. I. P. Ry. Vols. Conditions as for Binning Shield.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

May 13.

Extract from Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3183, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd May, 1914:—

Bombay Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Edward Edleston Procter, A.D.C., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st May, 1914.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Mas , commencing at 6-15 p.m.

Triumphal March ... Entry of the Boyards — Halvorsen.
Three Dances from Nell Gwynn ..... German.
No. 1, Country Dance, No. 2 Pastoral Dance, No. 3 Merrymaker's Dance.
Valse ..... Summer Glory ..... Zulueta.
Selection ..... Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Excerpts from Cavalleria Rusticana ..Mascagni.
(a) Intermezzo, (b) Drinking Song and Finale.
Selection ... Gaiety Echoes ...Caryll & Monckton.
One Step ..... Hitchy Koo ..... Pether.
"God Save the King Emperor.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

Overture—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Valse—Night of Love ..... Lincke.
Excerpts from—Princess Ida ..... Sullivan.
Minuet—Samson ..... Handel.
(b) Beneath the Southern Cross ..... Souza.
Serenade—Birthday ..... Lincke.
Potpourri of 74 Melodies Old and New ..... Finck.
One Step—Hitchy Koo ..... Pether.

POONA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following is a supplementary list of delegates, selected by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, for the Provincial Social Conference to be held at Poona on 17th and 18th instant:—Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Y. V. Bhandarkar, T. R. Desai. P. B. Gothosker, S. G. Deorukkar and H. S. Dikshit, Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Dr. B. V. Rayakar.

TRAM SHELTER AT BORI BUNDER.

The tram shelter at Bori Bunder is almost completed and will be in use in the course of a few days. It is not an imposing structure, and will not give very much protection from either sun or rain, but it is probably the best the company could do in the limited space at their disposal—between the two lines of rails—and it will no doubt be appreciated by those who have to wait at Bori Bunder for a tramcar.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Amtahall Kesiaji estate manager of Bai Manekbai Sewj Dharamsi, has reported to the police that a newly-engaged servant, who gave his name as Mahadu, has disappeared with his mistress' pearl necklace worth Rs. 2,100, and other ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 2,879.

Mr. S. Barsons, a Turk residing at the Y. M. C. A., and carrying on business in Hummum Street, has made a report to the police that someone stole his office keys from under his pillow, and, opening his shop, decamped with currency notes of the value of Rs. 990 from the safe.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, there were recorded in Bombay City 32 attacks and 30 deaths from plague and one attack from small-pox. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 115, as compared with 91 on the corresponding day of 1913, and 118 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 6, Sewri 4, Mahim 2, Mazagon 2, Khetwadi 2, Fanaswadi 2, Umarkhadi 2, Fort (South), 1, Fort (North) 1, Esplanade 1, Mandvi 1, Chukla 1, Khara Talao 1, Tarwadi 1, Parel 1, Sion 1 and Worli 1. The total of rats caught by the municipal ratcatchers in various parts of the city on Monday was 1,476. Of these, 84 were found to be plague infected. A Ward sending 9, B Ward 22, C Ward 37, D. Ward 1, E Ward 15, F Ward nil and G Ward nil.

CHILD KILLED BY A QUININE TABLOID.

The danger of quinine, if taken in too large a quantity is illustrated by a case which occurred yesterday. Tarabai, a Hindu girl, aged twelve months and residing with her parents at Mazagon, was playing with two other children yesterday morning when she hurt herself and began crying. To quieten her one of her playmates took a tin of quinine tabloids, which had been ordered for Tarabai's father, who was suffering from fever, and began rattling the box in her face. The lid came off and a few tabloids fell on the floor. Tarabai, evidently taking them to be sweets, picked up one and put it in her mouth. Shortly afterwards she began vomitting, and her mother had her removed to hospital where she died shortly after admission.

At the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of death from an accidental over dose of quinine.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

On Sunday last the boys belonging to the American Mission Schools at Coorla were taken on an excursion by the Social Service League to Vihar Lake via Bhandup Station. The boys spent the morning in walking in the open, playing and singing. They were provided with light refreshments in the morning and in the evening, and in the forenoon were treated to a sumptuous dinner. Sports were arranged in the afternoon and prizes were distributed to the winners in races and sports, by Mr. L. B Nayak who presided on the occasion. Mr. Wagh announced in his speech that the whole expenses of this trip had been promised to be borne by Shet Kilachand Deochand, a seed merchant of Bombay and thanked him for his generous help and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway for the special accomodation and concession rates given to the party. This is the sixth excursion arranged by the League for the benefit of the boys of the working classes.

BABY'S FOOD.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS AND BOILED MILK.

Mr. Ralph Vincent, Senior Physician and Director of the Research Laboratory, has written in "The Times" a most interesting letter on the cause of tuberculous meningitis in infants. In the course of this he warns parents against "boiling," "pasteurising," or "sterilising" milk with a view to protecting their children against tuberculosis, and says:

"I have recently seen three cases of tuberculous meningitis in young children. In no case was there any family history of tuberculosis. All three children had been fed systematically on cooked milk. In each case I was pressed by the parents to account for the disease—where had it come from? I replied that the immediate cause was the tubercle bacillus, this being probably derived from the inhalation of dust containing the bacilli. In the case of a properly fed child the tissues would rapidly destroy the bacilli; but in the case of a child fed for a long period on an entirely unnatural diet the tissues become so unhealthy and unsound that they are unable to destroy the bacilli, and consequently the child becomes the victim of tuberculosis.

"In the year 1904 the results of my investigations led me to decide to watch very carefully for any case of tuberculous meningitis in a young child fed on raw milk. I am still looking for my first case. But since the beginning of this year I have seen three cases of tuberculous meningitis in young children fed on cooked milk. In this matter of tuberculosis it is necessary that we should put on one side theories and hypotheses and study

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ANOTHER COCAINE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy, charged one Laxman Balaji, with the illicit possession and sale of cocaine.

The case for the prosecution was that Devchand, a bogus purchaser, after the usual search before a *panch*, was provided with marked coins, with which he purchased cocaine from the accused, who was arrested at a given signal. 148 grains were found on a subsequent search.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as he had been previously convicted for being concerned in a case of aiding and abetting in the sale of cocaine valued at Rs. 11,000 in Aden, sentenced him to undergo a term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RUSE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik, charged Peter Dias, a Goan, with stealing as a servant, Rs. 30.

The prosecution story was that the complainant, Erushaw Dadabhai, a dealer in photographic materials at Girgaum, sent his servant, the accused, with thirty rupees to the Kodak Company to purchase materials for the shop. The accused returned that evening and showing a torn trouser pocket stated that the money had fallen through it and was lost. A complaint was made to the police, who noticed that the trousers the accused wore, fitted him very tightly, and that it would have been impossible for the money to have fallen through. Enquiries were made, and it was found that the accused had deposited the whole of the money with a tailor at Bazar Gate.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he intended to return the money in small instalments during the course of two years. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED HIS UNCLE.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY BY A YOUNG MAN

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Obhaya Karanise, a grain merchant, at the instance of the accused's uncle, Lakhdi Khem, also a grain merchant, with the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000.

It appears that he complainant's business partner left on the 23rd of April for Cutch. His luggage, including a large wooden box, which contained a small tin box of jewellery, was despatched to the docks, and on arrival at his destination complainant's partner noticed with. The jewel box had been tampered with. The complainant was wired to to report the matter to the police and to make enquiries. The complainant suspected his nephew, the accused, who was arrested, and inconsequence of a statement the police where able to recover the jewellery, which consisted of seven gold ornaments. Four were found intact in the possession of a gold and silver merchant named Ramchod Roychand, to whom the accused had sold the valuables for Rs. 1,615, and three other pieces, which had been melted down, were recovered from a Marwari named Tegmal Khimaji.

The accused was convicted, and his Worship, taking into consideration the fact that it was his first offence, sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant, through the Court, paid a reward of Rs. 100 to the police concerned in the case.

COLABA SOLDIERS' HOME.

A SECOND CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

A second charge of defamation was preferred by Mrs. M. Daniels against Dr. C. P. Marratt, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Banaji, Bar-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga represented Dr. Marratt.

The complainant in her statement said that she was a widow, and earned her own livelihood, being at present in charge of the Colaba Soldiers' Home, of which defendant stated he was Honorary Secretary. On the 19th of March at about 2 p.m. the accused called with Inspector Hume, and they were told by her daughter, Mrs. Jones, that she was out. While the accused and Inspector were conversing she returned, wh they insisted on speaking to her, but she refused to talk to them, referring th her lawyer. She felt very ill and dec ed, on account of the treatment previously received from the Doctor and she was conducted to an adjoining room.

The statement continued: "When I was in the room the accused went up to some boarders who had just then finished their tiffin and said, 'I am going to eject Mrs. Daniels from the Home, I come to tell you all, so that you can get any money you have already paid in advance, as once I eject her you won't see your money back. He further added I don't want to go to law, because Mrs. Daniel's character will thereby be brought before the public and for the poor woman's sake I came to give her another chance. He then in a most ungentlemanly way insulted my daughter, Mrs. Jones, who was requesting the boarders not to discuss this matter with the accused. My witnesses informed me of what happened."

Some evidence was recorded and the further hearing was postponed to the 26th instant.

It has been decided by Government to give permission for the affiliation of the Anandamohan College, Mymensingh, up to the B.A. pass course of the Calcutta University in the following subjects: English, Sanscrit, Persian vernacular composition, History, and Geography. It will be remembered that this question was raised during the Delhi legislative session by Mr. Bannerjea, who moved a resolution on the subject, and it was shown by Sir Harcourt Butler that the equipment of the College in certain respects was defective. In the meantime these defi-

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR'S PETITION.

On Monday, before Mr. Justice Daver, sitting as Vacation Judge, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. P. V. Nijsure, pleader, appeared and applied that the petition of Nur Mohomed Mahomed Alli, Municipal Councillor of Yeola be admitted.

The petitioner, who owned several houses at Yeola, had applied to the Municipality for permission to allow him to construct a gallery; which permission, after six weeks' delay was refused. The petitioner thereupon built the gallery and was consequently prosecuted and convicted by the first class magistrate of Yeola and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25. It was further ordered that if the gallery was not removed within eight days there would be a daily fine of Rs. 2.

His Lordship admitted the application, granted the rule prayed for and stayed the proceedings during the pendency of this application.

KISSES AND FATAL BLOWS.

ALIEN FOUND GUILTY BUT INSANE.

A tragedy which followed a husband's vain pleading with his young wife to return to him was investigated at the Old Bailey, London, on April 23, says the "Daily Mail." Before Mr. Justice Coleridge, Harry Morris Bromberg, twenty-six, tailor, pleaded not guilty to the wilful murder of his wife, Esther Hoodes Bromberg.

Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, said that the couple came from Poland and lived together in rooms in Walden-street, Camberwell. Two days before the tragedy the prisoner and his wife had a quarrel. The woman wanted to go to a concert, but her husband did not want to go. Eventually they went, but the wife left before the end without her husband and went to some friends in Maydwell-street, Camberwell.

Next morning the prisoner showed his employer a letter he had received from his wife, containing this passage: "The jug holds water until the handle breaks off."

He found out where his wife was staying, and appearing at the door cried: "Oh, do let me in; I am ill." He was admitted, and saw his wife inside. Going up to her, he kissed her, and for two hours tried to persuade her to go back with him, but she still refused. After they had been left alone for a few minutes the prisoner was found standing over his wife hitting her with a flat iron, while she murmured, "I will go with you." She was then at the point of death.

The prisoner was found guilty but insane at the time. He was ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure.

GERMAN SPY MANIA.

COMEDY OF A FRENCH CADET'S UNIFORM.

The French papers chronicle a fresh outbreak of the spy mania in Germany, the victims in every case being Frenchmen. At Mayence the other day two Frenchmen were arrested and accused of espionage. They stated that they were pedlars. A third individual took to flight.

The military authorities of Colmar, in Alsace, took three Frenchmen into custody on a charge of taking photographs within the military zone. They denied the accusation, and stated that they were spending their Easter holidays in the district of the Vosges, and at the moment of their arrest were taking a photograph of a dungeon dating from the Louis XIV. period. One of the acoused is M. Cachet, a barrister, of St. Etienne, and the other two are members of prominent families in the same town. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has intervened in favour of the prisoners, but they are still in confinement.

An amusing instance of the methods of the German authorities is the arrest of a French college boy who accompanied his father to Metz. The boy was in the uniform of his school at Nancy.

DUMB-SHOW IN DOCK.

ARABIANS WHO OFFERED TO BE BEHEADED IF GUILTY.

Vigorously protesting their innocence, two Arabians, charged during mail week before the county magistrates at Reading with an attempted theft, declared that if guilty they were ready to be beheaded. They proceeded to make a dumb show of placing a rope round their necks, and added that they were ready to be hanged at once if they were not innocent.

The accused, Ahmed Ali and Mohammed Ali, were stated to have legged money from two Reading ladies in a motor-car at Theale, and then to have climbed into the car and endeavoured to steal a motor-rug, the property of Mrs. Caroline Martin, of Reading. The ladies jumped from the car in alarm, and the prisoners decamped.

The two Arabians were acquitted on the charge of attempted theft, but sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for begging. Through an interpretor from Reading University College, they again protested their innocence and said that if guilty they were willing to serve two years, or, if preferred, to be beheaded.

SCHOOL GIRL SUICIDES.

Statistics have just appeared of the suicides or attempted suicides among Russian schoolboys and schoolgirls during 1912. The fatal cases numbered 145 (106 boys and 39 girls), while 106 would-be suicides recovered.

It is chiefly in the middle schools that these tragedies occur. There has been a progressive increase since 1906, when only 88 cases were recorded. There were far more suicides among classical scholars than modern. In the case of boys 16, and with girls 17, seem to be the most dangerous ages. The months of March, April and

DEEP SEA OUT FALL AT LOVE GROVE.

DIFFICULTIES ABOUT CONSTRUCTION OF SUBMARINE PORTION.

At to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consideration will be given to the following letter of the Commissioner, regarding the arrangements made by him (1) with Mr. J. W. Mackison, Executive Engineer, and Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who are both proceeding on leave during the month of May, 1914, for a consultation with Sir John Wolfe Barry in London in connection with the work of the construction of the submarine portion of the deep sea outfall sewer at Love Grove, and (2) with Mr. Mackison for making enquiries in addition during his leave regarding the construction of a Slaughter House on modern lines at Bandra, the provision of cold storage facilities and plans for a meat market at the Crawford Market and the construction of Incinerators:—

I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 6826 of 8th February, 1914, approving of the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Scheme for the deep sea out-fall at Love Grove and to state that a contract for the construction of the first 1,100 feet of the sewer was given with the approval of the Standing Committee, vide their Resolution No. 6758 of 4th February, 1914, and that it is anticipated that this portion of the work will have been completed before this report is considered by the Corporation. There will remain that portion of the sewer which will be below low water level. In the case of this latter portion the difficulties of construction though not insurmountable are considerable and as is the case with all submarine works there is some risk of damage by heavy sea both during and for some time after construction. The Engineering Staff of the Municipality has no local experience of such work and from enquiries made of the principal Firms in India that are capable of undertaking it I think it improbable that if tenders were invited in India more than one or two Firms at most would tender. Sir John Wolfe Barry is, I understand, strongly of opinion that the work should be done departmentally. I have discussed the matter as thoroughly as possible with the Engineers of the Corporation and, in view of the great desirability of beginning construction during the ensuing fair season, have decided to adopt the following course. The Executive Engineer Mr. Mackison and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Mr. Maughan are both proceeding on leave during the month of May. I have directed them to make an appointment with Sir John Wolfe Barry in London as early as possible in June and to lay before him the question with all the necessary technical details. I have asked Sir John Wolfe Barry to advise after due consideration of the facts that will be laid before him whether tenders should be called for or departmental construction undertaken. In the former case tenders will be invited in England through Sir John Wolfe Barry's firm and it will not be advisable to fix a date for their delivery before the 1st week in September as a minimum of 2½ months must be allowed for Firms that may wish to tender to make enquiries and it need be to depute a representative to inspect the site. Those Firms in India that are capable of tendering have offices in England also and so no advantage would be gained by local invitation of tenders. Even if this course be adopted it is by no means certain that tenders will be forthcoming at an acceptable figure and should this prove to be the case it will after all be necessary to undertake departmental construction. This will involve the entertainment of a considerable staff of Engineers and Divers and the purchase of plant and machinery at a cost which may amount to rupees three to five lakhs. The work can only be carried on during the fair season and if it be decided that departmental construction should be adopted it will be necessary for Mr. Mackison to be put on deputation for a short while in England to supervise these arrangements in consultation with Sir John Wolfe Barry. On the other hand if tenders be invited it will still be necessary for Mr. Mackison to remain in England until the result of that invitation be known.

There are several other points in connection with which I am asking Mr. Mackison to make enquiries during his leave, for example, the construction of a Slaughter House on modern lines at Bandra, the provision of cold storage facilities and plans for a Meat Market at the Crawford Market, and the construction of Incinerators. It is impossible to say at present for how long it will be necessary to grant Mr. Mackison leave on deputation. I do not however anticipate that in any event the period will exceed three months. Definite proposal will be submitted as soon as it is possible to do so. I have the honour to request that you will lay this report before the Standing Committee and the Corporation for their information.

PLAY-GROUND FOR GIRLS.

PROPOSAL TO SET ASIDE PART OF COOPERAGE.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, enquiring whether a portion of the Cooperage could be made available as a play ground for girls.

The Chairman said this was rather an interesting proposal,. It would be a very good idea to have a play ground for girls. He was at first opposed to reserving the spot on the Cooperage under the trees for the purpose, because it was so far away from the schools. He was also against fencing in any amount of space, but there was the fear of the whole scheme falling through if that were not done. He suggested that they might tell the Girls' Schools' Association that this spot on the Cooperage would be exclusive to them from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. It would not be devoted to them at all hours of the day, but only from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sir Sassoon David was of opinion that they must give the plot exclusively for the girls' use throughout the day.

The Chairman said the Act said the Cooperage must be open; that was to say, it must not be built upon. They, therefore, could not build a shed thereon though there might be no objection to a tent being put up there for shelter.

It was eventually resolved to inform the Director of Public Instruction that the Board were prepared to consider favourably any definite application they might receive from responsible authorities, but that they were not prepared to allow anything more substantial than railings 4 feet high for enclosing the plot.

The Madras Government are pleased to empower District Boards to incur without reference to higher authority an expenditure

HOUSE BREAKING AT BANDRA.

A SWELL BURGLAR.

On Monday, the 11th instant, Sub-Inspector Kaikushroo Pestonji placed one Ragunath Luxooman, a Kansar by caste, before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking under section 454, I. P. C.

The inhabitants of Danda, who are mostly fisher-folk, have deserted their village on account of plague.

The accused was inspired to make capital out of this incident; so equipped with appropriate implements he set out on his house-breaking mission.

He hit upon the house of Luxi, wife of Shinwari Koli, as a most suitable one for a good haul. As he was tampering with the locks on the doors he was espied by a toddy-drawer from his lotty perch on a palm tree.

The astute *bhandari*, Pedroo Fernandes, calmly descended so as to avoid suspicion and secretly informed Kannalli Sett, the Khoja merchant of Danda of what he had seen.

Kannalli and his brother Goolamhoosein with the assistance of the police and others had the man safely apprehended after he had broken open the locks and had obtained an entrance into the house.

The accused is about 35 and was very smartly dressed. He had on a trim coat, a beautiful silk dhotie and a well-polished pair of champuls, so that he could be easily mistaken for some great Government officer on plague duty.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate has reserved judgment to enable the police to make enquiries into his antecedents, and to ascertain if there are any previous convictions.

BOXING IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

CONTESTS ON THE STEAMER PERSIA.

A series of boxing competitions took place on the second saloon deck of the P. and O. steamer Persia, now lying in Alexandra Dock, on Monday, night. The following were the officials:—Messrs. J. Pinchin (referee), T. Sargent (time-keeper), D. Coughlan (judge). J. Benge (M. C.), C. Alabaster, G Stack, W. Allen, and M. Collis (seconds).

Results:—

Three-round exhibition Q. M. Carter beat King.

Six-round contest. Dallman beat Briance, the latter giving up in the third round.

Six-round contest. Hayhoe beat McIntyre.

Extra, three-round. Williams beat Harvey.

Three-round exhibition, Q. M. Crouch beat McNab.

Special six-round contest for silver cup presented by Mr. Hanrahan. Fritz Rupprecht beat West.

Three-round exhibition. May beat Hawes.

Four-round trial. Robinson beat Balls.

Three-round blindfold contest. Lockwood drew with Jeeves.

COLD FROM THE PLANE TREE.

The plane tree has its warm defenders from the charge that it is responsible for an epidemic of colds. As a matter of scientific interest, observes the "Westminster Gazette," we shall be glad to arrive at the truth, but even it the plane tree is convicted we doubt whether it adds sensibly to the jeopardy of life. There are some risks which we all willingly face. We take our chances with hay fever in order to enjoy the beauty of the countryside, and a vast proportion of us escape. There are people to whom even the rose is anathema, but we shall not hasten to cut own all our rose-bushes. Plants may help in spreading certain diseases, although the case is not made good, except against the green grass, but it would be a dull and sordid world if we hastened to out down every green thing to save the irritation of our throats. We would rather have colds than be guilty of such vandalism.

THREE THAMES MYSTERIES.

Two unknown men were found drowned in the Thames, one near Grosvenor-road, Westminster, and the other at Vauxhall. Their ages are about forty-five and twenty-five.

A man was seen in the water near London Bridge, but sank before a boat reached him. A note picked up later was addressed to a gentleman in St. John's Wood, and contained the words, "Look after my wife and children."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The Secretary of State has addressed the Government of India on the recommendations of the Indian Finance and Currency Commission.

The appointment of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture has been sanctioned. He will probably arrive in the beginning of the cold weather and will be posted in the North-west Frontier Province.

The draft Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls is now in circulation and the replies of local bodies on the subject are to reach the Government of India by 1st October to enable the measure to be proceeded with in the cold weather.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's Urdu paper the "Hamdard" of Delhi which was hitherto printed in Urdu type will, it is announced, shortly come out in litho, as the type has not been popular with the reading public. The paper has also secured the services of Mir Basharat Ali, *Jalab*, a writer of repute and varied experience, having been for many years editor of "The Vakil," Amritsar, and joint-editor of the "Paisa Akhbar," Lahore.

A Mysore Government Order has been published recording the report of the observations made by Signor W. Mari, Silk expert in Mysore, during his visit to the important silk centres of the State. Signor Mari's observations have shown him the existence of many evils in the present methods of sericulture practised in the State, and which have, to use Mr. Mari's words, seriously jeopardised the industry. Nevertheless, he entertains the best hopes as to a revival of sericulture in the State as a result of the

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 13, 1914.

GLOOMY PROPHECIES.

With a zeal that knows no abatement Lord Curzon continues to hammer away at the Delhi transfer. But the debate in the Lords on Monday, a fairly comprehensive summary of which is given by Reuter, has proved, as was to be expected, wholly futile. It has brought forward no new facts or circumstances, which could in any way diminish the soundness and strength of the position of the Government of India in regard to the new capital. But Lord Curzon apparently has "Delhi" on the brain. His mind seems to be obsessed with the notion that Lord Hardinge has embarked upon a career of reckless extravagance on the making of the new Delhi, in spite of the Viceroy's clear and emphatic statement in his Budget speech last March, that the cost would not exceed, roughly, six millions sterling spread over a period of six years. It may be remembered that His Excellency was careful to omit any estimate for cantonment or railway expenditure in the general estimate, which dealt with the actual expenditure necessary for the creation of the capital. As a matter of fact, owing to the strategical importance of Delhi, as the greatest railway centre of India, a material increase in the garrison of Delhi had been decided upon some time before the question of transferring the capital from Calcutta to Delhi had arisen. In regard to railway projects, so far the only railway project yet recommended is the construction of a station with sidings on the Agra Chord at the estimated cost of two and half lakhs. Lord Curzon is reported to have dealt in detail with these two items of expenditure, as well as with various "subsidiary" expenses, ignoring the fact that, though the expenditure mentioned must necessarily affect and be affected by the transfer, it is no part primarily of the actual estimate for the building up of new Delhi, and cannot, therefore, fairly be included in the estimate furnished by Lord Hardinge. Further, it is believed in well-informed quarters that the aggregate total of all the subsidiary expenses it is at present possible to think of cannot exceed two or three millions at the most, so that Lord Curzon's fear that the tax-payer is likely to be saddled with not less than sixteen millions sterling is not only utterly extravagant, but baseless. His lordship's present forecast is doubtless based on that of a well-known Calcutta merchant, whose prophecies of woe uttered on a recent memorable occasion must still be fresh in the readers' mind, but he and the critics of the Delhi scheme may, we think, rest assured that no extravagance or waste of public funds will be permitted or countenanced by the Government of India. The latter have already, through the Viceroy, expressed their firm resolve to exercise the keenest vigilance in regard to all expenditure connected with Delhi, and Lord Hardinge himself, as His Excellency has told the public, is in regular receipt of a monthly account of expenditure upon the works now in progress "in order to secure the fullest financial supervision and control".

Lord Curzon's remark that, if he could be convinced that the Government of India could govern more effectively and sympathetically from Delhi, he would not grudge a rupee, will not bear analysis for a moment. The Government of India, presumably, "governs" the whole of India, and why it should be more difficult to do so effectively from a central place like Delhi, to be completed in the course of a few years with all the amenities of civilisation and with the necessary atmosphere and environment of public life, is a question that the Government has already answered. Efficient and sympathetic rule does not depend on the location of capitals. The policy and the temperament of the Government has a great deal to do with it, as Lord Curzon has doubtless realised by now. We find no fault with Lord Curzon for standing up for Calcutta, which, despite its being shorn of its old official position as the capital of India, must always remain a city of which every Englishman and Indian is proud, a monument to the progressiveness, care and co-operation of both. But Calcutta is not the "hub" of India, nor can Lord Curzon's claim for it, as representing the main currents of Indian life be left undisputed. It is needless to repeat over again in detail the objections to Calcutta as a winter capital,—the undue influence exercised over the Government by Calcutta merchants in favour of their own interests, and other considerations. Nothing has been so definitely accepted by the whole of India, as the fact that it is in the highest degree undesirable that the seat of Government should, for any period of the year be situated in one of the Presidency towns. Lord Curzon, in his plea for Calcutta as a capital, ignores the unanimous opinion of the whole of the rest of India, just as in complaining of Delhi as being remote from the current of public and commercial life, he ignores the fact, that Simla, from which height he was content to govern India for more than half the year, is even more remote. So far as Delhi is concerned, it may be hoped that the currents of life in that city, and through out the whole of Northern India, will gain a volume and strength with the years, resultant on the new forces that must arise with new life and new interest in the old Moghul city, to be shortly transformed, we trust, into a capital worthy of the Indian Empire.

We are glad Lord Crewe declined to be drawn into a useless argument as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the change of capital, a question which has already been argued and settled. But we are not much impressed by his suggestion that it might be necessary to consider the holding of special sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council for special business in other more commercial centres. It is not practicable or desirable to make the Viceroy's Council a sort of peripatetic body, and, though it is conceivable that special circumstances might arise in a particular province or city which might benefit by being dealt with by legislation in such particular centre, where they might be more conveniently examined, we can imagine nothing more impracticable than a proposal to carry out a scheme of this sort. As we have often pointed out, what the Imperial Legislative Council needs, to make it a more practical body, is more convenient, more continuous and more regular sittings. If these were arranged and members knew exactly what was expected of them, instead of the continual going to and fro that the present practice involves, Delhi would in the long run be as convenient a place as any other for the sessions of the Council. It suits the purpose, no doubt, of some members to have short sittings with long intervals, but it is not business-like nor conducive to efficient legislation, and we are convinced that, in the future, it will be found more convenient and desirable to endeavour to dispose of the year's business in one long session.

Notes of the Day.

The City of Tampico.

Tampico, about whose fate conflicting reports have been received, is, or was, a city of vast actual and potential wealth. Whether, however, the principal source of the wealth, oil, will be allowed to remain or be destroyed by those in possession of the city remains to be seen. A telegram yesterday stated that some of the wells were aflame and the town was on fire. If that continues, and there is every reason to fear so, the destruction of the most promising industry of Mexico, involving vast interests, is inevitable. So far only the edge of the oil supply has been tapped, and with a settled political outlook and security to the investor to perfect the means of storage and transportation, the possibilities of the trade's expansion were, without exaggeration, enormous. But armed intervention by the United States has been, if not the primary cause of, at least a contributory to a state of affairs that spells disaster for Mexican industries for many years to come. If Tampico is to be utterly ruined and the vast American and British capital sunk in its oil-wells to be reduced to nothing, President Wilson will have to thank himself for helping to bring about an industrial debacle that has hardly any parallel in recent history.

Tax on Unearned Incomes.

Incomes, whether earned or unearned, are, after all, incomes, and Mr. Lloyd George has done a graceful thing by reducing the proposed tax on comparatively small incomes. The rate of one shilling to £300 and fourteen pence on incomes exceeding £300 up to £500 cannot be considered excessive, though it is certain that cavilling at even the reduced rates will not cease in the quarters concerned. The principles of finance enumerated by the Chancellor that the rich must make a timely sacrifice for the poor is a sound one, and Mr. Lloyd George deserves all the support he can get in his attempt to carry it to its logical conclusion. Much the same sort of thing is taking place, too, across the Channel, and it may be recalled that the French Chamber, when voting the Budget last month, attached to it an income-tax to be levied on all incomes exceeding £200 a year.

The French Tax.

This is only part of M. Caillaux's proposal, which first taxed incomes at their source and then imposed an additional tax on the total income. It is the additional tax only which is included in the French Budget. The tax now voted is at the rate of 2 per cent. on the taxable income, which is arrived at by taking one-fifth of the income from £200 to £400, two-fifths from £400 to £600, three-fifths from £600 to £800, four-fifths from £800 to £1,000, and the whole of the income over £1,000. An income of £300 a year will thus pay 2 per cent. on £20, or 8s.; an income of £600 a year will pay 2 per cent. on £120 or £2-8s.; an income of £1,000 a year will pay 2 per cent. on £400, or £8; an income of £2,000 a year will pay 2 per cent. on £1,400, or £28; an income of £3,000 a year 2 per cent. on £2,400, or £48 and so on. Married men widowers, widows, and divorced persons are entitled to substantial deductions, but, on the whole, the new tax is very definitely a tax on the rich.

Madame Nordica.

The name of Nordica, the operatic soprano whose death we recorded yesterday, enjoyed a fame in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, which was only excelled by that of Albani and Patti, though there are many who would even class Nordica above the two latter. Like many another operatic artiste of English or American origin, Madame Nordica assumed a foreign name that was only a slight variant on her own which was Norton. She was born in Maine U. S. A. and had her first instruction at the New England Conservatoire at Boston. At the age of fifteen she earned a salary of £200 a year as a church singer in Boston and very shortly after she made an extensive tour and visited London. Her first important successes as an operatic artiste were made in Russia, where she earned the high favour of the Tsar Alexander II, but she quickly achieved a place in the very first rank of singers in England, France and America. In Paris Gounod himself rehearsed her for the part of Maguerite and Verdi for that of Violetta in "La Traviata." Perhaps her period of greatest fame, and that during which she was at her finest as a singer, was from 1885 to 1889 when she sang regularly at Covent Garden or Drury Lane during each season. Her death was caused by the exposure she suffered in the shipwreck of the vessel in which she was coming from Australia to Bombay, and she died, as will have been seen, at Batavia.

British Bank Struggle.

One of the greatest struggles in the history of finance in England would appear to be in progress just now among the largest joint-stock banks. The fight is for the largest total of deposits. During recent years three of the banks,—Lloyds, the London, City and Midland, and the London, County and Westminster,—have been in the running for the first place. Last year the London, City and Midland, by absorption of provincial concerns, shot ahead to the first place and the last annual balance-sheets gave the deposits as follows: London, City and Midland, £93,800,000; Lloyds, 19,900,000; London, County and Westminster £88,200,000; and National Provincial, £67,800,000. This was the position at the close of last year, but Lloyds has not been idle since then. It is at present actively engaged in carrying out a scheme, which if successful, will at one stroke add over £10,000,000 to its total deposits, thus enabling it to top the list once again. This scheme is the projected acquisition of the Wilts and Dorset Bank. As a counter stroke to this move by Lloyds, the London, City and Midland has acquired premises in seventeen towns in the Wiltshire and Dorset area and has made arrangements for opening branches in all of them. This manoeuvre has been executed with a boldness and swiftness not usually associated with the methods of great British banking houses.

The Man Behind the Struggle.

The genius which has initiated this race for supremacy among banks is that of Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, who controls the London, City and Midland. Banking has been the overpowering passion of Sir Edward Holden's life. He is the only English controller of a great banking concern who has passed through every stage of the mill. He began his career as an ordinary bank clerk. He was an accountant next and soon after became the manager of the Birmingham and Midland Bank. Since then he has entered upon a career of amalgamations and absorptions, which has been only surpassed in magnitude by those of Lloyds. Since 1889 he has absorbed twenty-four other banks into his concern, with 439 offices and deposits of over £50,000,000. Sir Edward has turned a provincial concern of moderate importance like the London, City and Midland into one of the foremost banks of London. Sir Edward's methods have been both original and bold to a degree. One instance of his enterprise was the stocking of bullion in his bank's vaults as an additional gold reserve, instead of leaving that function entirely to the Bank of England. Sir Edward's views on the Indian Currency problem, to which he had occasion to give expression recently, must be fresh in our readers' minds.

Japanese Imports into India.

It may be remembered that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy recently put a question in the Imperial Legislative Council with regard to the imports into India from Japan. The figures, supplied by a trade return just issued, are instructive. Japanese imports to this country have sprung up in a short period from over 214 lakhs to over 406 lakhs, or by more than 94 per cent. Were Indian exports to Japan proportionate to the Japanese imports into India the figures might be taken as conveying a healthy reciprocity of commerce between the two countries, but the facts are quite otherwise. Most of India's exports to Japan consist of raw materials which Japan sends back as finished products. Japanese silk fabrics, knitted and woven cottons, hosiery, etc., practically rule the Indian markets to-day. We learn that, in Southern India especially, Japanese hosiery has completely ousted British and Continental manufactures by reason, chiefly, of their cheaper price. Again, the total value of Japanese matches imported into India last year amounted to over fifty-five lakhs of rupees. In silk manufactures, Japan has no competitor in this country, for out of a total value of twelve millions sterling of silk imports, Japan is responsible for eight millions. India, is, in fact, Japan's best client, next to China.

The Two-Wheeled Motor Car.

A two-wheeled motor car which keeps its balance by means of a gyroscope is the latest addition to up-to-date motordom. This is the gyro-car, the invention of Dr. Pierre Schilowsky, Russian lawyer, who has been demonstrating in London the utility of his car. The excitement created among the London crowd who witnessed a trial run during mail week is stated to have been "tremendous." We are told by the worthy Russian inventor himself that "taxi-cab drivers, van drivers, and everyone in charge of a vehicle, were so transfixed with astonishment at the sight of us that they forgot where they were going, and only remembered to avoid colliding with us at the last moment." The new car may prove of advantage in more than one respect. The two-wheeled vehicle may lend itself to more gainly shapes and more variety in the turnout than the present four-wheeled locomotive. The heaviness of the car also might be materially reduced by the new gyroscopic machinery. Though it might at first appear that a two-wheeled vehicle would be less stable than a four-wheeled one, it need not necessarily be so, as perfect balance and security is assured on the gyroscopic principle. The principle has been applied to the monorail,—the train that runs upon a single rail. A gyroscope consists essentially of a heavy fly-wheel rotating on bearings within another wheel. The wheels are at right angles. When rotating at high speed the gyroscope offers great resistance to any change in the direction of its axis and so can be used for balancing purposes, as on a two-wheeled vehicle.

The Ramkrishna Mission.

The governing body of this well-known Hindu Mission, which has its head-quarters at Belur near Calcutta, has done well in issuing a report of the movement as a whole, giving a succinct account of the origin, the nature of the work accomplished and present position of the various centres of activity of the Mission. As is well-known, the Mission was founded in 1897, by the late Swami Vivekananda with a view to spread broadcast the teachings of his guru, Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa, a Bengali saint of extraordinary spiritual attainments. From a small nucleus, composed of brother sanyasis, who all of them severed family ties and consecrated their lives to the service of their fellowmen, the Ramkrishna Mission after seventeen years of existence, has developed into a wide and beneficent organisation, with a great record of educational and philanthropic work. This Mission has permanent centres of spiritual activity at Belur, Calcutta, Madras, Mayavati, Benares, Bangalore, Allahabad and also at New York, Pittsburg, Boston, San Francisco and Washington. The Mission has also established an orphanage at Murshidabad and free medical hospitals at places like Benares, Mayavati, Kankhal (Hardwar), Brindaban, Allahabad, etc. It also controls the late Sister Nivedita's school for girls at Calcutta. But, apart from these institutions, the activities of the Mission have also been directed towards the relief of famine-stricken areas whenever necessary. The promptitude and zeal shown by the workers on the Mission on such occasions have merited the recognition of both the public and the Government.

NEW DELHI EXPENDITURE.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD CURZON'S PROTEST.

WASTE OF INDIAN TAX-PAYERS' REVENUES.

PLEA OF SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

LORD CREWE'S DEFENCE.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Curzon, in moving for the papers in connection with the new Delhi, drew attention to the estimated expenditure on the new capital.

His Lordship welcomed the Viceroy's estimate of £6,000,000, but he thought the Indian taxpayer would get off cheaply if the Government's policy cost him less than fifteen or sixteen millions.

Lord Curzon characterised the new Delhi as "an official capital on an arbitrary and artificial site" and quoted Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's view as identical with his own.

Though Lord Crewe declined to reargue the question as to whether the change of capital was wise, he defended the Viceroy's estimate. He could not share Lord Curzon's view that Calcutta was the natural capital of India and that it was going to be replaced by an artificial one....His Lordship felt quite unrepentant for his share in the change and the Indian Government was equally content with the results.

Lord Curzon remained unconvinced, but on Lord Crewe promising to lay the papers which would throw more light on the subject, His Lordship withdrew the motion.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Curzon drew attention to the estimated expenditure on the new Delhi and moved for the papers. He said that he welcomed the Viceroy's speech giving an estimate of £6,000,000 and pointed out that this was an increase of 50 per cent. on the figures so confidently submitted two years ago. Even the six million estimate was only made possible by cutting out a number of items which were really a part of the Government's policy.

INCIDENTAL SUBSIDIARY EXPENSES.

Lord Curzon dealt in detail with the incidental subsidiary expenses, such as the cost of the transfer of the Government, temporary Delhi Cantonment, railway reconstruction and sanitation and loss on the buildings unoccupied in Calcutta and Dacca. He now thought that his original statement that the total cost would be not less than twelve millions was an under-estimate. The Indian tax-payer would get off cheaply if the Government's policy cost him less than fifteen or sixteen millions.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

Lord Curzon paid a warm tribute to the Viceroy's courage and devotion to duty in connection with the attempt on his life, which the House applauded heartily.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL'S SALARY.

He asked whether the Viceroy was to visit Calcutta only occasionally and whether the salary of the Governor of Bengal would be increased seeing that he now had to fulfil the duties of the old Lieutenant-Governor and also largely those of the Viceroy, a difficult and hampering task.

AN OFFICIAL CAPITAL ON AN ARBITRARY SITE.

If he was convinced that Delhi was the proper seat of the Government and that the Government would be able to govern more sympathetically and effectively from that city, he would not grudge a rupee, but in his view they were creating an official capital on an arbitrary and artificial site. He quoted Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's view of the new Delhi as identical with his own.

OPINION STEADILY HARDENING AGAINST IT.

He did not doubt that the general opinion in India was steadily hardening against this policy, while commercial India was seriously questioning the advisability of thus spending all these millions when so much was wanted for social and commercial progress.

"CONTEMPTIBLE" PROVISION FOR RAILWAYS.

The provision of only £66,000, this year for railways was absolutely contemptible. The destiny of capitals depended on natural laws. An artificial capital might have a mechanical existence but never a real vitality, unless it represented the need of the Government and the real interests of the people. If it did not, no expenditure could endow it with a real substantiality. Nature in time would have her revenge and they would be forced to conclude that the revenues of the Indian taxpayer had been wasted.

Lord Curzon spoke for an hour.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe announced that he declined to re-argue the question as to whether the change of capital was wise. He protested against the inclusion in the cost of the charges of many changes which would still have been necessary had the Government remained at Calcutta.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE TO BE MADE CLEAR EACH YEAR.

Regarding the estimate of four millions, he pointed out that the Indian Government had never stated what its estimate of expenditure really was. He agreed that the actual expenditure on the new Delhi should be made clear each year and he would consult with the Indian Government as to how this could be most clearly done.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FIX PERIOD OF VICEROY'S VISIT.

It was impossible for any Viceroy to fix a term which he was bound to spend at Calcutta but it was quite clear that any Viceroy would desire to pay a visit to Calcutta for some period in the cold weather.

ALLOWANCES OF THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Regarding the salary of the Governor of Bengal, Lord Crewe pointed out that his allowances were far larger than those of the Governor of Bombay, as the latter's were larger than those of the Governor of Madras.

RESIDENCE IN DELHI.

Referring to Lord Curzon's assertion that residence in Delhi was only tolerable for five months in a year, Lord Crewe said that the intention was that the Indian Government should be in Delhi seven months, but it was impossible to say if this could be carried out. The Viceroy, however, would spend a longer period every year in Delhi than the recent Viceroys had spent in Calcutta.

LORD CREWE ON CALCUTTA AS NATURAL CAPITAL OF INDIA.

There was now very little criticism of the project in India either by officials or non-officials. He had no doubt that the Viceroy would not agree with Lord Curzon that the departure from Calcutta meant a departure from the main current of Indian life. Lord Crewe could only speak of Calcutta with the highest admiration and respect, but to regard it as representing the main current of Indian life or as the natural capital of India, which was to be replaced by an artificial capital, was a view which he was altogether unable to share.

UNSUITABLE FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Referring to the alleged unsuitability of Delhi as a meeting place for the Legislative Council owing to the inability of the members to attend there, of which Lord Curzon had given two instances, Lord Crewe said that if this was found to be a permanent result of the transfer to Delhi it would be necessary to consider holding special sessions for special business in other more commercial centres. No such proposition, however, had reached him officially. He hoped that the desired result could be achieved by the Commercial Department making progresses to three or four great commercial centres and there ascertaining what was required with a view to passing the necessary legislation when the Council met.

He was afraid that he had not succeeded in altering Lord Curzon's convictions, but he had not heard anything to make him regret his share in the change and he was certain that the Indian Government was equally content with the results, so far as it was able to judge them at present. He hoped to lay papers which would throw more light on the subject.

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION.

Lord Curzon withdrew his motion and in so doing stated that Lord Crewe had not convinced him any more than he had satisfied Lord Crewe.

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" PESSIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In the course of a long article on the new Delhi, the "Englishman" writes of the building designs thus:—

They represent a bold adaptation of Renaissance architecture, although a certain smack of orientalism is secured by colonades and telling shade effects by exaggerating the overhanging cornice into something of the "chijja" feature and by the free use of domes. But the domes are not Indian, nor Indo-Saracenic. There is no trace of any of that class of work which accords with the traditions of the Indian craftsman. The designs are so ambitious that there seems to be a difficulty in designing the rest of the Imperial city without exceeding the buildings' provision of the estimate. It is believed that the architects commenced their work with large ideas, so large that if they had been pursued in their completeness, the buildings with their park-like surroundings and beautiful water effects would have cost an immense sum. The pruning knife had therefore to be drastically employed, but though applied freely to all other items of the scheme it would not appear to have been applied at all to what is the central feature of the new capital, the grand lay-out of via sacra, flanked by the pair of palatial secretariate leading up to cour d'honneur, the vesta of which is closed by more than palatial Government House, all remain, but everything else must suffer. This fact is in itself a menace to the estimate. Even if the main buildings can be built for sums allowed for them there is the danger of exceeding the provision for the rest. If this danger be also averted, there will still be the want of proportion, in the three immense buildings in a green oasis surrounded by inferior structures and tents on the dusty plain. Because the totals of buildings, irrigation, and garden estimates have been so much reduced to convey quite oriental idea that the Moghul of exquisitely beautiful palaces and mosques and mousoleums, with their sordid surroundings, is not the sort of idea which will be appreciated in the twentieth century and it might have been more judicious to have reduced proportionately the whole scale of enterprise.

FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

The excess of over fifty per cent over the forecast is significant enough and the six million figure seems likely to be only the first instalment of the complete scheme.

It may sound like flogging a dead horse to refer to the question of site at this eleventh hour of the day.

RECOVERY OF KING OF SWEDEN.

SHORTLY TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 11.

The King has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume the Government. At an early date he will open Parliament and will afterwards proceed to Kailsbad for a cure.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM FOR AMERICA.

MAJOR BARRETT AS LEADER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

As the result of Saturday's match at Hurlingham, Major Barrett has been offered and has accepted the leadership of the English polo team for America and Lord Wodehouse and Captain Cheape have been invited to join it. The former has declined on the ground that there is insufficient time for him to become acquainted with the ponies, but it is hoped that he will reconsider his decision. It is expected that Captain Cheape will likewise decline.

CAPTAIN CHEAPE DECLINES.

LONDON, May 12.

Captain Cheape has declined the invitation to go to America. He says it is too late for him to get in with strange players.

Lord Wimborne interviewed said he had asked Mr. Buckmaster, as they had got a good side, probably the best seen in London for years, to take it to America, but that Mr. Buckmaster had declined after a long discussion as he could not see his way to do so.

The American Polo Association had refused to play in autumn but unless that were done, the Cup would have to go by default.

AN INTERNATIONAL CUP.

Lord Wimborne recommended an International Cup, managed by an international committee. for which Spanish, Indian and Argentine teams could compete.

CHALLENGE NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, May 12.

Although disappointed at not being able to secure the services of the prominent players whom he invited, Lord Wimborne has decided not to withdraw the challenge sent to America.

England's side will consist of Captain Tomkinson, No. 1, Captain Bingham, No. 2, Major Barrett, No. 3, and Major Hunter, back. No reserves have been obtained.

The team will sail on the 23rd instant.

NEW MARKET STAKES

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

Corcyra	O'Neill.
Lanius	Walter Griggs.
Hapsburg	Rickaby.
White Prophet	H. Jones.
Sir Eager	Clark.

The Tetrarch was scratched at five o'clock yesterday evening.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

9 to 4 Kennymore: 4 to 1. The Tetrarch: 8 to 1 Black Jester.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

At Northampton, Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 156 runs.

At Lord's Kent beat the M. C. C. by an innings and 19 runs.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The death is announced of Sir Archibald Lawrie.

Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie was a Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, from 1892 to 1901.

FIGHT AT TAMPICO.

CONFLICTING RUMOURS.

FEDERALS CLAIM VICTORY.

LONDON REPORTS FALL OF CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that business houses in London have received a report that Tampico has fallen.

FEDERALS CLAIM VICTORY AT TAMPICO.

MEXICO CITY, May 12.

The federals claim to have repulsed the rebel attacks against Tampico.

FUNERAL OF AMERICAN BLUE-JACKETS.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The bodies of the seventeen American bluejackets killed at Vera Cruz were to-day landed from the battleship Montana and carried in procession on gun-carriages to the City Hall, where the Mayor placed wreaths on them.

"TO SERVE MANKIND."

President Wilson received the procession at the Navy Yard and expressed mixed feelings of grief for those lads who had gone to their deaths and of pride and envy that they had been permitted to do their duty so nobly. He emphasised that the Americans had gone to Mexico not for aggression but to serve mankind, including the Mexicans themselves.

MURDER OF BRITISHERS BY MINERS.

STABBED TO DEATH AND HORRIBLY MUTILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The British Embassy has received a report from the Vice-Consul at Guadalajara that two British subjects named Williams and Hoadley were killed by riotous miners while searching for stolen silver bars.

The two men gave up their weapons hoping thereby to pacify the miners but they were immediately stabbed to death and horribly mutilated. Other foreigners were thrown into gaol but were released later.

This refers to the two Britishers, who were reported by Reuter to have been killed in the mines in the vicinity of Guadalajara.

MEMORIAL TO SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Replying to the Vicar of Hendon. Mr. Harcourt intimated that he contemplates suggesting that the Government of the Straits Settlements shall provide a suitable memorial to Sir Stamford Raffles in Hendon Church.

THE AGA KHAN'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

H. H. the Aga Khan, who is now on the Continent, is starting in a few days for a prolonged tour of British and German East Africa, Madagascar and Australia.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

RECEIVED BY LORD CREWE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

"The Times" says that Lord Crewe yesterday informally received Sir William Wedderburn and Messrs. B. N. Sarma, M. A. Jinnah, N. M. Samarth, Mazar-ul-Haque and S. Sinha, delegates from the Indian National Congress, with regard to Lord Crewe's proposals to amend the constitution of the Council of India.

POLICE CONSTABLES MISTAKEN FOR DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FARIDPUR, May 12.

On Sunday night four armed constables of the river police boarded some fishing boats near Goalundo which were without lights. The fishermen who numbered thirty-three believing them to be dacoits captured them and brought them to the Kotwali police station where the misunderstanding was discovered.

The Sind Light Railways, Limited, had a record year in 1913-14 and a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum is now recommended.

GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

NO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had decided not to take criminal proceedings for the recent gun-running in Ulster. Other proceedings were being taken but it was undesirable to make a statement on the subject at present.

IRISH UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, May 12.

The Unionists of Leinster, Munster and Connaught have petitioned the King regarding their objection to the Home Rule Bill.

KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

ENTERTAINED AT LUNCH BY LORD MAYOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The King and Queen of Denmark were to-day entertained to lunch at the Guild Hall by the Lord Mayor.

Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace through gaily decorated streets decked in white and gold.

The weather was beautiful and large crowds cheered the King and Queen on their way.

Members of the Royal Family, members of Parliament and prominent men of the City of London were present. Cordial speeches where made referring to family and commercial ties uniting the two nations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Colonel E. C. Stanton R.E., has been permitted to retire from the 4th June.

Lieut.-Col. Richards, Commandant, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, has been selected for employment with the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Colonel C. F. Stevens, and Lieut.-Col. P. G. Huggins, I.A. retire from the 19th April 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Mocatta, I.A. retires from the 10th May 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Whiffin, 13th Lancers is permitted to reside out of India on completing his period of command of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Galloway, 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lucknow, is appointed Adjutant of the 2nd South Midland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force from 1st June 1914.

Approval has been given to the promotion of Sergt. Major A. Neate, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry as Quartermaster in succession to Honorary Major Leyster.

Capt. A. C. R. Greene, Royal Garrison Artillery has been selected for appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Presidency Brigade, vacant on 22nd June next.

SEQUEL TO FARIDPUR CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, May 12.

The case against Gangacharan Dutt, of Adabari, one of accused in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case, on a charge of dishonestly receiving gold ornaments knowing them to be part of the loot of the Bharakair dacoity, which was set up as an overt act in the Conspiracy Case, commenced yesterday.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 12.

The charge of defamation brought by Mr. K. Swamy Rao, Agent of the Clarke Industrial Works, Limited, against Mr. Dattatrya Hari Bhat, pleader of Poona City and Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Editor of the vernacular paper called "Dnyan Prokash" was to-day dismissed by Mr. S. B. Israel Special First Class Honorary Magistrate. The charge was based on a letter written by Mr. Bhat which was published in the "Dnyan Prokash."

The Magistrate held that the assertions made in the letter were true and were published in good faith.

KERALEEYA NAIR SAMAJAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, May 12.

The Keraleeya Nair Samajan resumed its sitting to-day and after a few more resolutions were passed the Chairman wound up the proceedings with a short address containing much valuable advice. The next annual session of the Samajan will be held at Trichur, Cochin State.

BUDGET DEBATE.

SMALL UNEARNED INCOMES.

REDUCTION PROPOSED.

TIMELY SACRIFICE BY RICH.

THE CHANCELLOR'S WARNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

During the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the increase in the Income-tax on unearned incomes would involve hardship on small incomes. He therefore proposed that the rate to £300 be a shilling; and that between £300 and £500 it should be fourteen pence. This concession would cost him £370.000 per annum.

A REVOLT SURGING UP AMONG MILLIONS.

The national finance, he continued, had to face a new world. It was a revolt and surging up among the millions in Great Britain against their conditions.

Unless the rich made a timely sacrifice on behalf of their less fortunate fellow-citizens, a day would soon come when they would remember with amazement and regret their protests against the Income-tax of one shilling and fourpence as an insurance against a revolt.

CONTINUITY OF TEA DUTY.

LONDON, May 12.

During the Budget debate in the House of Commons yesterday the resolution to continue the Tea Duty as at present was adopted by 269 votes to 188.

SUPER-TAX ON INCOMES.

LONDON, May 12.

Among the Budget resolutions adopted in the House of Commons is one imposing income-tax, a super-tax on incomes arising from securities or possessions in any place outside the United Kingdom, whether the income is received in the United Kingdom or not.

EMPIRE DAY AT KARACHI.

CELEBRATIONS ON AN ELABORATE SCALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 12.

This year the anniversary of the late Queen Empress Victoria's birthday falling on a Sunday the Karachi celebrations of Empire Day will commence on Saturday the 23rd instant, which day will be regarded by the leading offices and public bodies throughout the province as an unofficial holiday.

The office of the Commissioner in Sind will be closed, while public bodies like the Karachi Municipality, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Port Trust will also observe the day as a holiday as far as possible.

The local branch of the British Empire League has resolved that the public be invited to make the day a holiday, that all public and private bodies and all individual citizens be asked to hoist their flags from sunrise to sunset; that the Karachi Municipality be invited to give all children at the Municipal schools a holiday; that the Educational Inspector in Sind be asked if he can make Empire Day a holiday throughout Sind; that the public be invited to place wreaths at the base of the Queen Victoria Memorial statue at the Frere Hall as here-to-fore; that an illuminated "fete" be arranged in the Frere Hall gardens with games, tea, military bands and fire balloons etc as in former years; that Colonel Ormond and Colonel Tanner be invited to permit their regimental bands to play for the public on that occasion.

HARKISHEN LAL AND PEOPLE'S BANK.

EXONERATED OF DELIBERATE FRAUD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

The Official Liquidator of the People's Bank has made a very bulky Report regarding the affairs of the Bank. The Report concludes as follows:—

There can be no question but that Harkishen Lal undertook far more than he was capable of accomplishing with the materials at his disposal, but that he was whole-hearted in his endeavour to make a success of the entire scheme, and that his failure therein was due to inexperience and the incompetence of those upon whom he had to rely and to the Bank's inability to find a sufficiently widespread outlet for its funds, combined with certain features which are of sufficient notoriety not to require mention here, and not to any deliberate fraud on his part there can be no doubt whatever.

COTTON GREEN CONGESTION.

SEVEN LAKHS OF BALES MORE THAN LAST YEAR.

FIRES NOT DUE TO CHANGES IN THE STARS.

The Edwardes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the cause or causes of the recent out-breaks of fire at the Colaba Cotton Green, resumed its sittings yesterday morning.

Mr. R. P. Scott, partner in the firm of P. Chrystal and Company, was the first witness examined, but he elected to give his evidence in camera.

Mr. Amthalal Jumakhram, honorary secretary of the Bombay Shroffs' Association, was examined next. He said the members of his Association believed that these fires were due to natural causes. There were several reasons for that belief. One of them was that the cotton, before it arrived in Bombay, was watered up-country, and his experience was that cotton was most watered in the Berars, Khandesh and Bengal. In Gujerat and Kathiawar it was watered to a very much less degree.

Replying to a question put by Dr. Mann, he said he had formed this opinion on the inference drawn from the fires that had broken out in railway trucks carrying cotton bales.

His second reason for saying that the fires were due to natural causes, the witness said was that there was too much congestion at the cotton green. He thought that this year there were three lakhs more bales at the Green than last year.

Mr. Greaves remarked that as a matter of fact they were seven lakhs more than last year.

Replying to Mr. Simcox, witness said he did not attribute the cause of the fires to change in the courses of the stars. He had not heard rumours to that effect in the bazaar.

To Mr. Muller, witness said that on feeling the temperature by putting his hand on the bales he had found to be hot. It did not scorch his hand.

He added that there ought to be a restriction against bidee smoking near the *Jethas*. He had seen coolies as well as cotton merchants smoking there.

The committee then adjourned until this morning.

A SMELL OF PETROL.

INVESTIGATION ON THE COTTON GREEN.

Some of the men of the Sherwood Foresters, doing patrol duty at the Cotton Green reported to the police yesterday morning that they had noticed a smell of kerosene oil emanating from a cargo of cotton bales that had arrived over-night from Mahuva, Bhownagar. The fact was brought to the notice of the Edwardes Committee and some of the members went to the spot at Arthur Bunder after concluding their committee work and made a close inspection of it. They were shown round the place by Mr. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., Inspectors Morris, Guider and Home.

The cargo contained 99 bales of cotton and was imported into Bombay in the batella Ruparel by a merchant named Munji Nathoo, who is said to be dealer in both cotton and kerosene oil. The cotton was sold to Messrs. Spinner and Company, on the same day that it was landed.

Further inquiries showed that the owner of this batella exported kerosene oil to Bhownagar and imported cotton from that port to Bombay in the same vessel. It is stated that there has not been a single outbreak of fire in the cotton thus imported.

BURMA BANK DIVIDENDS.

CLAIM AGAINST AUDITORS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 12.

Mr. De'Glanville to-day argued an appeal preferred by Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan against the official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma Limited, before the bench of Chief Court composed of Mr. Justice Ormond and Mr. Justice Twomey.

In this matter the Official Liquidator applied to the Court originally under Section 214, of the Indian Companies Act (1882), to direct the Directors of the Bank and also the auditors, Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan to refund Rs. 61,687 paid in dividends. Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan pleaded that they were not officers of the company within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Macdonald replied for the liquidator. Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, and orders were reserved.

The Madras Government have approved of the proposal of the Municipal Council of Bezwada that the number of elected Councillors should be raised. In view, however, of the factious spirit which has prevailed in the Council in the past, the Government consider that it would not be expedient to

SIMLA TOPICS.

HEAVY WORK IN LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The Legislative Department which used to be dull and sluggish during the hot weather in the pre-reform days now works at full pressure all the year round. In fact the preparation and departmental consideration of the new measures begin from the day the Council breaks up either at Delhi or Simla. This year, however, the Department has the heaviest work in prospect as a number of important Bills will be taken in hand next cold weather.

The Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls will be by no means an unimportant measure. Already the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, has been circulated and the opinions of Provincial Governments and public bodies are expected to reach Simla by October 1st. The Select Committee had quite a number of sittings and on the official side Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir William Vincent, and Mr. Henry Wheeler had a hard time of it, while the non-official views were ably represented by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Vijya Raghava Chariar, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, and Mr. V. R. Pandit. It proved a most contentious legislative business and came out greatly improved from the Select Committee. The success with which the Bill was dealt with in the Committee stage was in no small measure due to Sir Ali Imam who presided over the Select Committee. The question nevertheless remains whether the Bill is perfect? That is why the Government have referred it back for public criticism. Among the improvements are the raising of the age of consent as against strangers from 12 to 14 and the prescription of detailed procedure to be followed by magistrates in dealing with the cases under the law—clause 6 of the Bill.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

The change which formed the main subject of discussion in Council, and which merits particular attention, is that which requires the Magistrate, before passing an order committing a female child to other custody, to satisfy himself where the religion of such child is known, or can after reasonable inquiry be ascertained, that, the person willing to undertake the custody is of the same religion as the child. The original draft of the Bill merely provided that, in considering to what custody a child should be committed, the Magistrate should give preference to the custody of a person of the same religion as the child. The effect of the alteration is to limit the permissible custody, in the circumstances specified, to a person of the same religion as the child. The reason of this departure from the first Bill, and the possible advantages of the modification were explained by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in Council on the 18th March last.

OTHER FEATURES.

In this connection consideration should be given to the further matters represented by the dissentient members of the Select Committee, and especially to the following. It is urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar that there may be institutions of an unsectarian character to which a child may safely be made over if sufficient safeguards are provided to secure that she is not converted to another faith. The Hon'ble Messrs. Pandit and Surendra Nath Banerjea make a similar suggestion, provided, in the first instance, that adequate safeguards are introduced against interference with the religion of the child, and, in the second subject to the condition that such children shall not be permitted to change their religion until they have attained the majority. The Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya has included in his minute of dissent a draft of a clause which further restricts the power of the Court in selecting a custodian for a child whose religion is not known. In such a case, Mr. Malaviya would give the preference to a person undertaking not to bring up the child in any particular faith, but, if such a person were not available, he would permit custody to be entrusted to any other suitable person; with the condition that, in the event of a subsequent offer by anyone willing to give such undertaking, the custody of the child should be transferred to the latter. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Das objects to the new sub-clause 552B (1) (III), on the ground that it will seriously impair the utility of the measure. There are several other very controversial points in the bill which deserve careful consideration. The measure is of great importance to all communities and it is to hoped that public opinion will be fully crystalised. I know that the Government of India are keeping an open mind on the subject and they will no doubt be guided by public opinion of the country.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY AT POONA.

DEJECTED PARSEE YOUTH SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 12.

A painful tragedy occurred in Poona this morning, when a Parsi youth named Dinshaw Rustomji Suparewala shot himself on the rifle range at Wanowree.

It appears that the young man, who was only 18, and belonged to a well-known family residing in East Street found his life embittered by the death two days ago of a young Parsi lady to whom he was greatly attached.

Working himself up to a pitch of melancholia which bordered on insanity he walked out with a double barrelled breach-loading rifle and killed himself, the bullet having passed from under the jaw through the head.

A note was found on his person disclos-

SEQUEL TO RANGOON NAVJOTE.

ANOTHER BOMBAY PAPER CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 2.

In the District Magistrate's Court, Rangoon, to-day, Mr. Centingne on behalf of Mr. S. Cowasjee, filed a complaint charging Mr. G. K. Nariman, interpreter, Chief Court, Mr. J. B. Murzaban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Murzban, Editor and Printer of the same paper with defamation.

The petition stated "inter alia" that the "Jame-Jamshed" was one of the principal morning papers of Bombay publish d in Gujarati and partly in English, having a large circulation. In its issue of April 20, 1914, there appeared in Gujarati under the heading, "The Rangoon Navjote Scandal," a letter purporting to have been written by and over the signature of Mr. Nariman, and edited by the other two accused. Lengthy passages are quoted which the petitioner alleged were defamatory to himself, his wife and his adopted child and were written maliciously and with the intent of harming their reputation and lowering their character in the estimation of others. The petitioner further charged that the statement or suggestion that the adopted daughter of the petitioner was born of an iniquitious union of a low caste or low rank "Juddin" father and a renegade mother, was irrelevant to the discussion of the general question of conversion and was made recklessly with intent to harm their reputation. He further charged that the innuendo therein made that the High Priest of the Deccan, if he wanted to be counted as a gentleman of good morals, ought not to have performed the "Navjote" ceremony of the child, was made to lower the moral and religious character of the petitioner and his adopted child. The petitioner further says that the stigmatizing of the "Navjote" ceremony as immoral and the suggestions made that the ladies and gentlemen who accepted the invitations in the name of the petitioner and his wife and attended the "Navjote" ceremony, were influenced by the fact that petitioner was a wealthy individual, and that they were encouraging immorality and were guilty of gross moral impropriety in accepting the invitations, were irrelevant to the discussion of the general question of conversion and were maliciously put forward with intent to harm their reputation and cause the guests and others to shun the petitioner and his wife. The imputation that the wife of the petitioner was his mistress was irrelevant to the discussion of the question of conversion and was made with intent to harm their reputation. The use of the term "ghaten" in relation to the adoption of the child by the petitioner and the statements made in the letter purporting to have been written by the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee which was published on the 18th April, in relation to them and the death-bed promise, were untrue to the knowledge of Mr. Cowasjee and the second and third accused published them without due care and attention with intent to harm the petitioner's reputation and lower his credit in the estimation of others. In the issue of the 20th April the second and third accused wrote, printed and published a leading article in Gujarati purporting to deal with the above letter of the first accused and of the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee. The petitioner charged that the reiterated and emphasised defamatory statement made by the first accused, and the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee and the innuendo therein made that the petitioner's wife was a "Juddin" who was not entitled to be invested, were made falsely and maliciously and with intent to harm the petitioner and his wife's reputation and lower their character. The petitioner asked for process to be issued against all the three accused.

After the complainant's statement had been recorded, Mr. Das on behalf of the second and third accused, asked that no process should be issued as his clients had already published an apology. His Worship issued summons against all the three accused.

The case will be heard on June 26.

WORRYING OVER MARRIAGE PROSPECTS.

BENGALEE GIRL'S SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

An extraordinary occurrence took place at Kansaripara in Bhowanipore on Sunday morning.

It appears that a young girl of fifteen, named Debi, the daughter of a respectable Brahmin, had been for some time past worrying over her marriage prospects. On Sunday morning she saturated her clothing with kerosine oil and set herself on fire. The flames and smoke attracted the attention of some passers-by who believing the house to be on fire, raised an alarm and informed the Fire Brigade. On arrival on the scene with two motor fire-engines and a fire-tender the brigade discovered that the building had not caught fire. In the meantime a number of women going upstairs knocked at the door of the room from which the flames were seen. The door was opened by the girl and the flames which had caused her terrible injuries were at once extinguished by the officers of the Fire Brigade. She expired soon after.

DERAILMENT ON E. I. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

No. 7 Up Express of the E. I. Railway was derailed while leaving Sarsaul station near Cawnpore about nine yesterday morning. Four bogies including the front brake van, came off the rails, but no one was injured. The line is expected to be cleared this afternoon. Passengers are being tran-

FATEHGARH MURDER TRIAL.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

In the Fatehgarh Murder Case before the Sessions Judge, Yawar Hussain, to whom pardon has been offered on condition that he makes a full confession, was brought in fetters. He is a youth about 18 or 19 years. He said he was a Mahomedan and related to the first prisoner Hamer. His step-mother and Hamer's mother were cousins.

APPROVER'S STATEMENT.

He deposed as follows:—"On the 12th of December I was sent to Fatehgarh by my father to be Hamer's servant. I was standing on the parade ground which leads from Fatehgarh to the railway station in the evening when Hamer and his wife were coming from Rakha.

ACCOMPANIED THEM TO STATION.

I saw their carriage and sat on the back of it and went with them to the railway station. After Hamer had finished his work as ticket collector I went with him to his quarters where his wife had gone before. There Hamer, his wife and Christie drank country liquor. Hamer told his wife that Mrs. Joyce (wife of a retired Supervisor, P. W. D.,) had asked him to bring her on a visit. As it was getting dark Hamer, his wife, Christie and I went by the parade ground and past the Diggi Tal. Here Mrs. Hamer showed symptoms of intoxication. At the culvert near the barracks she fell down.

THE MEMSAHIB STUMBLED.

Here three villagers passed them, one of whom inquired why the Memsahib had stumbled. Then they went on past the barracks to the butts to very near the bank of the Ganges. Then Hamer threw his wife down, knelt on her chest, throttled her with his left hand, stuffed cotton waste down her throat and put a portion of her clothes into her mouth. Then Hamer and Christie stripped her and removed four "churies" which she had on her wrists.

SKEWERING THE HEART SUGGESTED.

As she was still breathing Christie suggested she should be stabbed in her heart with the skewer which he had brought. Hamer objected to it as it would tend to mark their clothes with blood. The body was then carried and thrown into the Ganges. There was still breath in it. After that clothes were wrapped round a big piece of "kankar" and thrown into the river some distance away from the place where the body was thrown. They then came back home when Yawar was asked by Hamer to take Mrs. Hamer's tin box to Kaimganj and leave it at the station. He did not agree to do this, but Christie consented to do so and took the same to Farrukhabad where it is was left on a bench in the third class waiting hall. Hamer threatened to kill him if he spoke to any body about things that he had seen and heard. He however, told his uncle about it who in his turn told it to the city Kotwal. He was then arrested and gave the whole story to the police."

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

MR. PUGH'S ADDRESS FOR THE CROWN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The main feature of yesterday's proceedings in the Rajabazar Bomb Case was Mr. Pugh's address for the Crown.

With regard to exhibit I counsel pointed out that the defence case was that Jogendra Dutt laid a trap for Shoshunka in the capacity of a police spy and suggested to him the manufacture of the materials. The suggestion did not stand to reason. The defence case was that Saroda was brought into Shoshunka's room. Shoshunka and Dinesh came to nurse Baroda who was ill. It was possible that Chandrasekhar, who, according to his story, wanted to go away, would be induced to stay in the room. Shoshunka must have an extraordinary attraction for Chandrasekhar whom he compelled to stay in the room during the night to have a chat with him. The next morning the three young men excepting Shoshunka could have explained, at the time of their arrest, as to why they were there and the plot, if there was any, would have run the risk of being exposed. From March 2nd, 1811, there had been altogether six bomb outrages, in addition to the bomb thrown at Bhadreswar. All of them were similar in construction to that found in Shoshunka's room. The Bhadreswar bomb, which had not exploded, was a perfect specimen and was produced for the purpose of comparison.

There was some discussion as to the bearing of the bomb outrages on the present case.

Counsel pointed out that their relevancy was important, inasmuch as they showed that the articles found in Shoshunka's room were meant as bomb-shells. If the court came to the conclusion that the other three accused found in the room were acting in concert with Shoshunka then they were guilty of possessing explosives.

With regard to the conspiracy charge Counsel said that Khogendra and Kalipado were not in the room, but being members of the conspiracy they were guilty of conspiring to possess and manufacture the same. Counsel said that the conduct of Saroda was quite incompatiable with his statement to the effect that he was going to Benares to practice "Yoga." The fact was that he was actually going to throw the next bomb. There was a sea of danger before him if he was blown up like the young man at Moulvi Bazar and there was the danger of his arrest. What sort of "Yoga" was that which could be finished in six months? Why would he speak of taking charge of the maintenance of his wife after six months? What

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON OLD POONA.

The Poona Vasanta-Vyakyana-mala (The Spring Lecture Series) began this year with a lecture by Mr. N. C. Kelkar on 'Poona, 65 years ago.' Rao Saheb Govindrao Kanitkar was in the chair.

Rao Saheb Kanitkar having made a suitable introductory speech, the speaker was requested to begin his address. Mr. Kelkar said that the period he had chosen, that is, the years 1848-49-50 might be fairly characterised as a twilight or transitional period, in as much as the glorious sun of the Peshwai had then set but the full moon of the modern enlightenment was yet to rise. In order to give a distinct idea of what period he meant to address on, he said that the period was one when men like Dr. Bhau Daji, Sir T. Madhavrao were just adolescent and Justice Ranade a mere stripling. The authority on which he was going to give information in regard to such an ancient period when he was not even born, was not a *Mahatma*—nor a secret-revealing mirror of which we hear in advertisements—but an interesting document of inestimable value which he had come in possession of. This referred to the file of the "Dnyanprakash" for the year 1848-49. Old Poona had a population of about a lakh and a-half as against a lakh and nine thousand at the present time. There were about 11,000 houses which number should be compared with the present 13,500. There was of course no Municipality then. The death rate was 6 or 8 daily on an average and this rate compares favourably with the present rate. But some allowance must of course be made for the better and surer method of registration at the present time. Dacoities were frequent and took place even in the chief market at 8 so early in the night. Some of the streets were paved with stone, while others were narrow, crooked and blind alleys. A curious feature worth noting regarding the streets was the presence of a large number of *pols* or sacred bullocks who often proved dangerous and even fatal to our distant Colonies. . . The genius of the children. Among the Indian notabilities of the period were men like Sirdars Purandare, Balajipnat Natu, Mr. Dhamdhere, Mr. Gopalrao Deshmukh (whose writings under the pseudonym *Lokahitavadi* were becoming famous at the time), and Mr. Balaji Naik Kelkar. Messrs. Brown and Turkin were among the European notabilities. There was no English school at the time at Poona. In the whole District there were only 22 primary schools with only about 1,125 pupils among them. There were examinations for the Sanad of *Vakil* and also for Dakshina to the learned Shastris and Pundits. The Poona library was in existence then and had about a thousand books. The Deccan Vernacular Translation Society was then only newly started. The backwardness of the general education may be guaged by the fact that the microscope was one of the wonderful shows at the period and was exhibited by Sahibs at the time of hospitable parties to the notabilities of the period. There was no railway but a miniature model was on view for the inspection of the curious. There were postal arrangements but the rate increased with the distance and was not uniform as at present, irrespective of the distance. As to the industrial and commercial condition of the period, an idea might be had by the enumeration of the bazar rates. Rice was 7½ rupees a *pallu*; Wheat Rs. 5; and Bajari 3½. Ghee was sold at 3½ seers a rupee; and oil 10 seers. Unless, therefore, the weights were shown to considerably differ, the present generation seemed to be worse off than that living 65 years ago. *Swadeshi* was not a new idea,—we read references to it in the newspaper file, though of course the word *Swadeshi* was not used at the period. As to newspapers of the period a curious fact, which the speaker noted was that at that period the "Chronicle" was published at Poona and the "Telegraph" at Bombay, but the conditions seemed now to be reversed! There was also the "Courier" at Poona, the "Prabhakar" (Marathi) and "Jame-Jamshed" at Bombay. The "Dnyanprakash" at Poona was printed on a Shila-press and was issued in a very small size. There were no advertisements in the newspapers at that period and consequently the subscriptions were very high and the number of subscribers very small. The subject often treated in the "Dnyanpraksh" was whether the new English education was after all worth having. The old Shastris and Pundits were against what they called the superficial newspaper reading. Mr. Ranade of the "Dnyanprakash" had made the proposal of abolishing the Pathashala at Poona and substituting an English school for it. For this temerity the editor was about to be ex-communicated! There was of course no female education. A well-dressed man seen in an open vehicle with a young lady excited much comment, bordering on the scandalous. The vice of drinking was beginning to have a hold on the people and the newspaper contained contributions in which the Government was blamed for its Abkari Policy and warned that the evil if not checked in the beginning would be unmanageable afterwards. Turning from the social to the political questions, Mr. Kelkar asked the audience to remember that the period was one when Satara and the Punjab were not confiscated and he read two passages from the newspaper contributions wherein the British Government was spoken of in appreciative terms and one passage in which it was spoken of in depreciatory terms. An interesting point he noted was that even before the mutiny there was a talk of that fateful event and he read from the old file of the "Dnyanprakash" a contribution wherein a more or less detailed account was given of a contemplated rebellion.

The lecture was often illustrated and made interesting by Mr. Kelkar by reading appropriate passages from the old file with their queer style and forms of expression.

—The "Mahratta."

The Madras Government have sanctioned estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,70,200, for a girder bridge across the Mahanadi at Aska in the C[illegible]

ROYAL VISITORS TO LONDON.

AT A GALA OPERA PERFORMANCE.

KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

The King and Queen of Denmark and King George and Queen Mary attended a gala opera performance at Covent Garden to-night. The house was converted into a floral bower and blazed with colour and jewels.

CALCUTTA S. P. C. A. PROSECUTIONS.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In dismissing the charge of cruelty to a cow against two Gawalas, Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, said:—"This case taken into conjunction with a number of other S. P. C. A. cases has caused me no little anxiety. Not a week but I find a case sent up by the S. P. C. A. agents which has no foundation in fact. I find all persons convicted before me of cruelty heavily and the natural result is that cases of cruelty are on decline. That I presume is the desire of the S. P. C. A. and its supporters. Unfortunately I have grave doubts as to whether it is the desire of some of the agents of the S. P. C. A. I can only trust that those responsible for the work of the agents will steadily set their faces against judging of the against' work solely by results. The agent that brings a case which has no substance, should be dismissed at once, and so too should be the agent who neglects his duty. It is only by such strong action that the charge levelled so freely against the agents of the S. P. C. A., namely, that many of them make large incomes by loveying blackmail, would cease. I have calculated that each agent brings on an average 250 cases in one year only, and I am forced to one of the two conclusions that either the agents do not do their duty or the S. P. C. A. is overstaffed. In my view it would be infinitely better to have fewer agents and pay them more and so obtain the services of a better class of men."

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

A SADHU'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, May 12.

In the Mahant murder case to-day Ramcharan Ahir, a labourer, employed by the deceased Onkarmall of Mirzapur said that Bissen Dutt and his brother guarded the house for fifteen or twenty days. Manikchand and Motichand visited them.

Inspector Firth, of Mirzapur, deposed to the search of the quarters of Krishna Dutt, brother of Bissen Dutt, in the Mirzapur Gaushala. Seven letters were found.

Badriprasad, a young student of the Syadvad Pathsala, Meerut, knew Manik and Moti at Arjunlal's boarding house in Jaipur in 1909. He met Moti Manikchand and Jaichand at the Benares Pathsala in February 1913. They left after three days.

Premchand, a Benares Sadhu, deposed that he saw Manik at the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, in March 1913. A man like Motichand also went there with three other men. One of them had a mark on the face and called himself Jorawar Singh. All four stopped for about a week. They said they were going to Sarnath and asked him to accompany them. He refused.

MUSLIM NATIONAL FUND.

PROTEST AGAINST PRIVILEGE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 12.

It appears that at the last annual meeting of the All India Muslim League it was decided to found a Muslim National Fund and the central body has proceeded to elect a Punjab committee to collect subscriptions for the fund without consulation with the Provincial League.

The Punjab League contends that this action infringes the essential principle that the work to be done in the various provinces must be left to the provincial branches of the League and it emphatically protests against this usurpation of constitutional privilege.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A MOSLEM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

A Mahomedan, Abdul Aziz, was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Second Presidency Magistrate for being in possession of contraband opium. He was captured by a preventive officer who disguised himself as a Manji boatman.

The accused threw six bundles of opium into the river when chased, four of which were regained, containing in all twenty-two seers of opium.

COLLAPSE OF A WIRE BRIDGE.

NINE PERSONS KILLED IN COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, May 12.

During the celebration of the Buddhist Nativity the wire suspension bridge collap[illegible]

FASHIONS AND VOTE.

FROM BUSTLE TO HOBBLE.

THE LOOK OF EFFICIENCY.

The correspondence provoked by the article on this subject in "The Times" of April 11, has illustrated the wide range of information, the intricate and intimate historical and literary knowledge, as well as the worldly wisdom of the readers of "The Times"; but not all of the writers have kept in view the points advanced in the article, and much has been read into it which it did not contain.

The article, writes a correspondent in the same paper, had no reference to woman's artistic genius or her love of self-decoration. It was concerned only with the expression of that genius and love in the specific form of the fashions of the last few years—fashions which, it was urged, have had the effect of making "woman-in-general" look unaccountably under-sized and mean, and have caused her to assume an appearance of physical incompetence. It is inevitable, it was suggested, that this impression should injuriously affect man's estimate of woman as an efficient instrument for doing the world's work; and the opinion was expressed that it was nothing short of tragic that this should have occurred at the moment when women were pushing so earnestly, and with so good chances of success, for a recognition of their claims to be regarded as man's equals in efficiency.

CRINOLINES AND THE GRECIAN BEND.

History shows that woman's dress has often seemed more absurd than it is to-day. Certainly the present writer does not contest it, when he remembers how as a small child he watched his elder sisters practising the Grecian Bend and even assiduously cultivating the Alexandra Limp. He became thoroughly familiar in his nursery with the anatomy both of a bustle and of a crinoline. There is no doubt that the Limp and the Bend were even more deliberately suggestive of physical incapacity than the hobble skirt; and a woman wearing a crinoline of the best could hardly have forced her way into a polling booth. But she did not then wish to go into one. The Woman's Rights movement was also in its swaddling clothes.

This was all before the days of lawn tennis; and it may be that the historian of the future will give lawn tennis its due as an instrument in the emancipation of the sex. Before lawn tennis came, women, except in the saddle, had no opportunity of physical exercise more arduous than that entailed in archery or croquet. True, they sometimes patted a shuttlecock and might, greatly daring, play *les graces*—and what has happened to *les graces*, the game that was played on lawns with two chopsticks and a hoop? Even lawn tennis was an unexacting sport at first as played at garden parties in the "seventies" with the 5ft. high net and the twisted rackets. But the game soon grew more vigorous, and even in its earliest form it called for some activity of movement and—what was truly epoch-making—it not only made it permissible for women, but compelled them to show their ankles. What a gorgeous warfare raged round that terrific fact! Lawn tennis and the ankles won; and since then, it may be roughly said, the fashions, with all their vagaries, have generally tended to give women freer movement and to enable her to share more fully in all the pursuits of her brothers—until these last few years.

WOMEN AND DRESSMAKERS.

In extenuation of the things which seem so calamitous some correspondents have pleaded that the fashions are not the fault of the women who wear them, but that they are forced upon them by the dressmakers for commercial motives. There is an excellent case to be made in support of this view; but we cannot adopt it without throwing overboard all that has been so prettily said by other writers about woman's artistic genius. The ladies cannot, so to speak have it both ways. They cannot both be dupes of the dressmakers, reluctantly wearing clothes which they do not want, and at the same time flaunt, as it were, those clothes as the expression of individual love of beauty. Nor does it much matter. It is immaterial whether women have made themselves look undersized and mean because their love of beauty blossomed that way, or because somebody told them to do it and they had not the firmness to decline.

It is like a labyrinth. Whatever primrose bypath of hypothesis one treads, one comes back always to the centre of the maze, a centre adorned in this case with a ridiculous marble statue of a Greek goddess in a hobble skirt and with her hat over one eye. Whether it be emancipation from the thraldom of "the trade" that women need, or whether it be a clearer appreciation of the effect which their wilfully chosen costume must inevitably have on the minds of men, is immaterial. One returns inevitably to the central problem. Have not the leaders of the woman's movement immediately to their hand a work more likely to be useful to their cause than anything which they are doing now, in persuading woman-in-general so to eschew extremes of fashion that she will not invite the ridicule of man-in-general, but will superficially convey a belief in her larger competence?

Masculine minds in their frailty cannot help being influenced by masculine analogies; and every man knows that if he were looking for a job his first care would be to make himself seem outwardly fit for it. It may be dull and unreasonable of him to suppose that women should go the same slow, logical way to work; but would it not be better for women to reckon what that dumness and lack of reason than to flout it?

A CUT FINGER.

COMPLEX MOVEMENTS OF MODERN LIFE.

A slip of the penknife seems a trifling thing. The finger is cut—true; but it is a nice clean cut. A little cottonwool and a bandage are very soon put on, and in two or three days there will be nothing but the disappearing scar. So fancies the man who has cut his finger; and the delusion may last for an hour or for five or six hours, according to the time of day. But the shock of the truth will come, says "The Times" in one of its editorial notes. He is beginning, say, to dress for dinner, and he finds suddenly that he has undertaken a task of bewildering complication and difficulty. Every evening, it seems, he has been making movements of minute delicacy without giving his mind to a single one of them, and controlling materials of surprising obstinacy by instinct. Of his ten fingers each one has been playing its special part in business as nice as that of a pianist; and all the while he was thinking of his bad luck at the fifth hole, or composing a sonnet, or wondering, whether he dared propose to her just yet. He is amazed to find how tedious and exhausting a task it is to dress for dinner; and, poor fellow! he will be more amazed yet before he has succeeded in shaving and having his bath and dressing to-morrow morning. A little cottonwool and a small bandage, and life has become ten times as laborious as it was.

PERILOUSLY HELPLESS.

Hard things have been said and written about habit. And ten to one it was habit which set the minds of the objectors free to call it names. They did not realize, perhaps, as none of us realize—until we have cut our finger—how great a multitude of minute and complex movements is demanded of us by modern civilized life. To a savage it is nothing to cut, or even to lose, a finger. He can just easily wrap his loincloth round him, or draw, or snatch his food from the pot with nine fingers as with ten. But we who use pens and inks, who button buttons and wash our hands, are reduced by a cut finger to a state perilously near helplessness and full of ceaseless mental and physical effort. To his dying day the average man will remember his first efforts to tie a white tie—the bewilderment as to how a white tie ought to be tied at all, the struggle to make the fingers obey the will and the tricksy strip of white obey the fingers, the neraged or tearful despair with which the result was observed. To cut the finger is to be thrown back into that age of struggle—and even into the earlier period, preserved in the old rhyme:—

His petticoats now George cast off,
For he was four years old;
His trousers were of Nankeen stuff,
With buttons bright as gold;

and his mamma probably insisted that he should learn to button them himself, with cold hands. If maturity has brought us nothing else, it has brought us habits which relieve us of those infantile troubles. There are people highly strong or merely fidgety, who have a terror of habit, even in little things. If they realized, they will say, that they had got to get up and dress every morning and undress and go to bed every night of their lives, they would go mad. And they try to escape the knowledge by irregular ways. Some try shaving now before and now after they bathe, or not shaving till after breakfast, or not shaving at all. Others vary their methods of undressing; and extreme cases have been known to go to bed in their clothes. But such devices to vary the monotony of things defeat their own end. They call attention to the number and the difficulty of the little tasks that have to be done, and so occupy the mind over the doing of them; while the formation of rigid habit enables a man to surpass the beaver or the spider in subtlety without sparing a thought to his razor or his buttons. And thus, too, he gains time for thinking, and is the better able to avoid the only dangerous kind of habit—mental habit.

FLIMSY WEB.

Yet it is no bad thing to have, say, once in five years, a cut finger. The exhaustion, the irritation, the misery that come of having to hold a pen in a new way, or to do up buttons with "the other" hand are a small price to pay for the sudden light that irradiates civilization and the human organism. The sufferer who is not too impatient to reflect will see that he has been taking wonderful things for granted. The disability will set him thinking on the infinite complexity of the web that has been spun by the slow centuries between life as he lives it and the absolute life of man. He will see all his needs, appetites, thoughts, impulses in marvellous and intricate disguise, and himself accepting as part of nature what is not "natural" at all. Perhaps he will see also how very flimsy the web is, and yet how ineluctable; he will know himself more ready to defy any law, divine or human, than to break free of the customs which his cut finger calls suddenly to his notice. And if this thought should depress him, he may pluck up courage again at the conviction of his own stupendous powers. What a piece of work is man! How infinite in faculty, when he can shave, and write, and do up buttons, and eat peas—and do them all while he is thinking of something else!

NO HAT-FEATHER FINES.

By an amendment which was carried against the Government by 16 votes to 15 in Committee on the 23rd April, the word "person" in the Plumage Bill is not to include any woman unles she is engaged in importing, buying or selling plumage.

The amendment removes the danger of woman being prosecuted merely for wearing prohibited feathers in their hats. Mr. Glyn-Jones, who moved it, said that legislation by men, as to what feathers women were to wear would offer Suffragettes an easier way of defying the Government than smashing windows. Mr. Dennis said if the amendment were not passed forcible feeding would not be equal to the emergency created.

On the amendment being carried Mr. Harry Lawson suggested an adjournment as he said it would be wasting time to go on. The Committee, however, decided to proceed with the Bill.

THE UNIVERSITY SHOP.

"INSPIRED BY A POET'S VISIONS."

When the members of Oxford University, dons and undergraduates, return to Oxford, which they begin to do to-day, the first day of summer term, they will find the much-discussed store of the University Co-operative Society at 20. High-street, with open doors and an experienced manager and assistants to supply their wants, so writes the "Daily Mail" in its issue of April 24.

The shop is fitted with a stock of athletic goods—cricket bats, tennis rackets, and golf clubs, etc., groceries of the kind most needed by the undergraduate during the summer term; provisions he can take in a punt on the Isis, and fitted luncheon baskets; notepaper with the name of his college stamped on it, notebooks for a term's lectures; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

All these he will purchase at about the usual prices, but the trading profits will at the end of the term be distributed among the purchasers in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

TRADESMEN'S ACTION.

"Oxford tradesmen," said Mr. Eric G. Underwood (Christ Church), honorary secreatry of the society, in an interview with a representative of "The Daily Mail" "have approached the London manufacturers in order to stop them from carrying out our orders. This has delayed things in some special lines, but the shop will open to-morrow as announced. In a way, the tradesmen are declaring war on us. We shall explain to the manufacurers that it is useless for the tradesmen to attempt this boycott, because, after all, we are the university customers."

Mr. Underwood emphasised that the promoters had no quarrel with the tradesmen in starting the society. "All things considered, we have found the tradesman a good deal more reasonable in his charges than college authorities. There is more than one college in Oxford where sugar at the college store costs 4d. a pound, as compared with 2½d. in a shop 100 yards away, and where cigarettes at 7s. 6d. a hundred cost 6s. at the local tobacconist's. We have never found the tradesman who refused to take cash rather than run the undergraduate into debt.

"We are hoping that the annual dividend may average between 1s. 6d. and 2s. in the pound. We have also made arrangements with about twenty of the leading firms in Oxford by which members of the O. U. C. S., as it is already universally called, may obtain discounts up to as much as 12½ per cent. when paying cash at their shops. This is in the case of firms which stock goods which the O. U. C. S. store does not supply.

Mr. Underwood pointed to the following objects as those which had won for the society the support of distinguished men:—

1. To show the advantages of co-operation to the Oxford man—its ideals, its achievements, its possibilities as an instrument of social reform, and to show this in a practical way as well as by lectures, debates, and meetings.

2. To favour as far as possible goods produced under fair conditions of labour as to hours, wages, etc., and goods of co-operative production.

LORD KITCHENER'S LEAD.

"We have been inspired," said Mr. Underwood, "by the visions of that Irish dreamer—the poet "A. E." We are going to try to get all our members to read his book, 'Co-operation and Nationality,' and to learn how to translate those visions into realities. From Russell, the Irish dreamer, to Kitchener, the man of iron, seems a far cry, and yet it is not so very far. Lord Kitchener, looking for men with co-operative experience for the Sudan, found one in Dublin, in the man who started the co-operative society at Trinity College. Oxford is going to train, to some slight but very useful extent, the men who are to do this work, not only at the outposts of the Empire but at headquarters—here at home."

"LOVE THE LEVELLER."

THE GRAND DUKE AND THE BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN.

The "Cri de Paris" says that the high aristocracy of St. Petersburg has been considerably stirred by the news that the Grank Duke Dimitri has offered to renounce his rights of succession in order to marry a young and beautiful American girl whose acquaintance he made whilst skating in the Russian capital.

The suddenness with which the Grand Duke has acted has compelled the Czar to adopt some decisive measure in respect of his cousin.

There was lately some question of a marriage between the latter and one of the Czar's daughters, and the new contract of marriage will probably be punished with banishment.

The Grand Duke, who is twenty-two years of age, is a son of the Grand Duke Paul, who after the death of his first wife, married a divorcee and was banished on that account. His education was entrusted to the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergei.

GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in his "Weekly," recalls a long conversation he had with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle, when Mr. Gladstone made the remark to him that the struggle over Home Rule had brought out in an extraordinary manner unsuspected gifts in some of even the familiar figures of the House. He mentioned Mr. Goschen, who became one of the greatest debaters of the House the moment he began to fight against Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, having been up to that time simply a man who was suspected of great gifts but never displayed them. But Mr. Gladstone went on to add that this observation of his was truer of Mr. Chamberlain than of any other member.

DOG-DAY IN COMMONS.

PURPLE PASSIONS OF M. P.'S

ALL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BROKEN.

The dog, the friend of man, is the enemy of political friendships.

A little Bill to exempt dogs from surgical experiments let loose to-day (April 17) all the fierce passions that surge in the breasts of vivi-sectionists and anti-vivisectionists. Elderly and ordinarily amiable members grew purple with indignation at the speeches of members with whom they normally walk arm-in-arm into the lobby. The unity of parties went altogether to the "demnition bow-wows" writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

"That's a most unjustifiable interruption."

"I shall say what I like."

"It's gross libel."

"They said nothing of the kind."

"It's cant and sham."

"I hope I am touching them on the raw."

These were some of the pleasant little asides which passed between Unionists, who did the bulk of the talking; and two of the three Liberal speakers taking part in the debate metaphorically tore each other to tatters.

It was Sir Frederick Banbury who moved the second reading of the measure. Its title is the Dogs (Protection) Bill, 1914, and it enacts a penalty of £10 for anyone performing "any experiment of a nature causing, or likely to cause, pain or disease to any dog, either with or without anaesthetics."

CHIEF WHIP SAVED BY DOG.

"The fact of man having made a friend of the dog for many thousands of years has rendered the dog peculiarly sensitive to all forms of pain and terror—much more so than animals still in a more or less wild state," said Sir Frederick. He laid emphasis on the fact that vivisection was not stopped by the Bill, only the use of dogs.

"There are innumerable instances of dogs having saved the lives of men from drowning or fire, he proceeded. "If it had not been for his dog the Chief Whip of the Government (Mr. Illingworth) would not be alive at the present moment. When his house was burnt the alarm was given by his favourite dog. I spoke to him about it myself, and he assured me that it was true."

THE DOG'S NERVOUS SYSTEM.

"The dog's nervous system has become so highly sensitive as to make it almost human in nature," submitted Colonel Lockwood in seconding the Bill.

Mr. Rawlinson, one of the members for Cambridge University, moved the rejection of the Bill. "Do you prefer experiments on human beings or dogs?—that is the question," he said. "Human beings," replied a Liberal. "I say unhesitating that you have no right to experiment upon human beings," rejoined Mr. Rawlinson.

In graphic and touching language he pictured the scene at the operation on a boy and the tense-wrought condition of the surgeon, and exclaimed: "Would not one have sacrificed any single dog that ever was known in order to give that surgeon even more manual dexterity?"

"No," cried a Unionist sitting near.

"Wait till the hon. member has a child of his own in that condition," answered Mr. Rawlinson bitterly. "Then, if there is any sentiment, we shall see on which side the sentiment will come down."

Sir Philip Magnus, representative of London University, seconded the rejection.

WHIRLWIND ORATOR.

The most powerful speech against the Bill was delivered by Dr. Chapple. He is a Liberal with a whirlwind style, who poured out a torrential stream of arguments and statements in support of the contention that experiments on dogs have been useful in forwarding medical research. "Surgery to-day is absolutely painless," he declared. Hundreds of thousands of people are going about to-day with whole limbs because the experiments on dogs taught us that it was possible to sew up the two ends of a cut vessel in the leg."

The Government, speaking through Mr. Ellis Griffith, suggested compromise. They would not oppose the second reading, he said, but in Committee they would move an amendment placing dogs in the class now occupied by horses, mules, and asses. Then dogs would be experimented on only after a special certificate had been issued proving that no other animal was available for the purpose.

At the same time Mr. Griffith took the opportunity of stating that there was no foundation for the allegations heard in the course of the debate that the experiments were attended with cruelty.

IRISHMAN'S FRIEND THE PIG.

Eloquent in opposition to the Bill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor recalled that pigs had been suggested as a substitute for dogs. "Well, sir, the pig has its rights," he remarked. "If I may be allowed to let the House see into the very depths of my heart on this subject, I may say I regard the pig as a fellow countryman. (Loud laughter.) The evening anthem with which the old women in my native town used to call the pigs home is so sweet to my ears that it gives me almost home-sickness whenever I recall it. (Laughter.)

"If the hon. member is going to exempt the dog, the friend of men, why not exempt the pig at least the friend of the Irishman?" (Laughter).

He saw behind the Bill an attempt to stop vivisection altogether. To do this, he claimed, would be to commit high treason against the interests of humanity.

The second reading of the Bill was carried by 122 to 80, a result hailed with some cheering.

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February 27th, 1914.

DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ,
Managing Director,
Institute of Oxypathy (India),
Calcutta.

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I have pleasure in stating that I have used the "Oxypathor" for some months past, and have proved its efficacious healing properties in cases of Malarial Fever and periodical attacks of Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Broncho-Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Incipient Gout, Cystitis, Impacted Colon, Colitis and several other bowel-complaints, Morning Sickness, Hemicrania, Hot Head, Neuralgia, Nasal Catarrh, Inflammation of the prostrate glands and the Thyroid Glands, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart-Burn, Muscular Pains, Rigidity, Diarrhœa, Incipient Diabetes, Inflamed Testes, Pleurisy and other Chest Complaints, Suppressed and painful breathing, Acute Gastritis, Insomnia and in pain due to bruises and strains, etc.

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Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DR. JAMES T. MEADE, M. P. T.,
6, Middleton Row ...lcutta.
Graduate of the American College of Mechano-Therapy.

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SPORT AT HOME.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

GOLF AND BOXING NOTES.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Apart from the F. A. Cup final, the most interesting topic among followers of Association football is the struggle between Bradford and Arsenal for second place in the Second Division of the League, and that between Swindon and Crystal Palace for pride of place in the Southern League. Dealing with the first issue, the aim of Bradford and Arsenal is the First Division, and it seems that we shall have to wait for the last match of the season to see which club will accompany Notts Forest into the higher division It was a setback to Arsenal to only divide the points when entertaining Clapton Orient on Saturday, April 18, Flanagan scoring twice for the home side, whilst Parker and McFadden netted the ball for Orient. On the other hand, Bradford made the most of the opportunity when called on to visit Lincoln City, Smith scoring twice and Little once, without response from the Lincoln men.

The result gives Bradford a good chance of gaining promotion. The Yorkshire club ought to beat Blackpool to-morrow. and, if so, Arsenal will have to rest content with the Second Division for another season.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Swindon disappointed by only drawing when at home to Exeter, Batley scoring for the Wiltshire club, whilst McCann got through for Fexter. As the Crystal Palace players scored three goals without response when receiving Norwich, the single-point advantage of Swindon was lost. Thus the champion-ship depends on the result of Swindon's visit to Cardiff and of the Palace men to Gillingham and the goal average may decide matters.

The King has signified his intention to be present at the final of the Football Association Club at the Crystal Palace on April 25. As his Majesty will have to leave directly the match is over, the cup will, at the invitation of the Football Association Council, be presented to the winning team by Lord Derby.

The 12th Lancers (Norwich) beat the 18th Hussars (Tidworth) in the semi-final round of the Cavalry Cup competition, at Aldershot, on April 18, by 2 goals to 1.

Leytonstone beat Clapton in the final round of the West Ham Hospital Cup competition, at Upton, on April 18, by 4 goals to 1.

Middlesex beat Devon in the final round of the Southern Counties' Amateur Championship, at Shepherd's Bush, on April 18, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the Isthmain League on April 18 were:—

Ilford 4 goals, West Norwood 1, at Newbury Park.

Dulwich Hamlet 0, Shepherd's Bush, 0, at Champion Hill.

Oxford City 2, Dulwich Hamlet, 1, at Oxford.

On April 22 Leytonstone and Dulwich Hamlet played a drawn game, at Leytonstone, neither side having scored.

Ealing and the Casuals played a drawn game in the Southern Amateur League, at Ealing, on April 18, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results for the League Championship on April 18 were:—

Blackburn Rovers 2 goals, Oldham Athletic 1, at Blackburn.

Aston Villa, 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Tottenham.

West Bromwich Albion 1, Sheffield Wednesday, 1, at West Bromwich.

Everton 1, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Everton.

Middlesbrough 4, Liverpool 0, at Middlesbrough.

Manchester City 4, Burnley 1, at Manchester.

Bradford City 1, Manchester United 1, at Bradford.

Sunderland 2, Chelsea 0, at Sunderland.

Preston North End 1, Derby County 0, at Derby.

Sheffield United 2, Newcastle United 0, at Sheffield.

On April 22 Manchester United defeated Sheffield United by 2 goals to 1, at Manchester.

In the Second Division of the League on April 18 the results were:—

Huddersfield Town 2, Notts County 1, at Huddersfield.

Asenal 2, Clapton Orient 2, at Highbury.

Hull City 1, Fulham 0, at Fulham.

Birmingham 2, Bristol City 2, at Birmingham.

Bradford 3, Lincoln City 0, at Lincoln.

Bury 1, Leicester Fosse 1, at Bury.

Barnsley 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Barnsley.

Blackpool 2, Stockport County 2, at Blackpool.

Leeds City 1, Grimsby Town 0, at Grimsby.

Glossop 2, Notts Forest 1, at Nottingham.

In the Southern League, the results on April 18 were:—

Crystal Palace 3 goals, Norwich City 0, at the Crystal Palace.

Swindon Town 1, Exeter City 1, at Swindon.

Reading 1, Gillingham 0, at Reading.

Northampton 2, Southampton 1, at Southampton.

West Ham United 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Upton Park.

Cardiff City 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Park Royal.

Bristol Rovers 1, Millwall 1, at Bristol.

Coventry City 3, Watford 1, at Coventry.

Southend United 1, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Plymouth.

Merthyr Town 3, Portsmouth 3, at Merthyr.

On April 22, Plymouth Argyle beat Portsmuoth by 2 goals to 1 at Plymouth, and Brighton and Hove Albion beat Southend United by 4 goals to 2, in a Southern Alliance match played at Southend.

Coventry City beat Southampton, at New Cross, on April 22, in the Southern Charity Cup competition, by 1 goal to 0.

Appended are the League tables corrected up to and including April 18:—

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

	Pd.	Won.	Lt.	Dn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pt.
Blackburn R.	37	20	7	10	78	42	50
Aston Villa	37	19	12	6	64	47	44
W. Bromwich	38	15	10	13	46	42	43
Bolton Wan.	38	16	12	10	65	52	42
Middlesbrough	37	18	14	5	74	59	41
Oldham Athletic	37	16	12	9	53	44	41
Sunderland.	37	17	14	6	62	50	40
Sheffield United	36	16	15	5	61	56	37
Bradford City	37	12	12	13	38	38	37
Chelsea	37	15	15	7	44	55	37
Newcastle United	37	13	14	10	38	47	36
Burnley	37	12	14	11	59	51	35
Everton	37	12	14	11	46	53	35
Manchester City	37	14	16	7	49	51	35
Tottenham H.	37	12	15	10	50	60	34
Manchester U.	36	14	17	5	50	61	32
Liverpool	37	13	17	7	44	61	33
Sheffield Wed.	37	12	17	8	51	70	32
Preston N.E.	37	12	21	5	50	67	29
Derby County	37	8	10	10	54	70	26

LEAGUE DIVISION II

	Pld.	Won.	Dn.	Lst.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Notts County	38	23	8	7	77	36	53
Bradford	37	22	12	3	67	46	47
Leeds City	37	19	11	7	73	44	45
Woolwich Arsenal	36	18	9	9	50	38	45
Barnsley	37	18	12	7	50	45	43
Clapton Orient	37	16	11	10	47	35	42
Hull City	37	16	12	9	53	36	41
Bristol City	37	16	12	9	52	49	41
Bury	37	15	12	10	39	37	40
Wolverhamptom	37	17	15	5	48	52	39
Futham	37	15	16	6	45	43	36
Stockport C.	37	12	15	10	53	56	34
Birmingham	37	12	15	10	46	57	34
Grimsby Town	36	13	16	7	42	55	33
Huddersfield Town	37	9	14	14	32	40	32
Blackpool	37	12	17	8	46	53	32
Glossop	37	11	20	6	51	65	28
Leicester Fosse	37	11	22	4	45	60	26
Lincoln City	38	10	24	6	36	66	26
Nottingham Forest	37	7	21	9	36	74	23

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts
Swindon	37	21	9	7	81	41	49
Crystal Palace	37	17	5	15	59	31	49
Northampton	37	13	5	19	47	66	45
Reading	36	17	9	10	44	32	44
West Ham. U.	37	15	10	12	60	55	42
Plymouth Argyle	36	14	9	13	44	40	41
Brighton & Hove	36	14	10	12	42	43	40
Portsmouth	36	13	11	12	51	45	38
Queen's Park R.	35	14	12	9	41	41	37
Cardiff City	36	13	13	10	46	42	36
Southampton	37	15	16	6	55	54	36
Exeter City	37	10	12	15	38	37	35
Gillingham	37	13	16	8	47	48	34
Norwich City	37	9	12	16	48	50	34
Millwall	36	11	14	11	48	54	33
Southend U.	37	10	16	11	41	66	31
Bristol Rovers	37	10	17	10	45	66	30
Watford	37	9	19	9	48	66	27
Coventry City	37	6	18	13	42	67	25
Merthyr Town	37	8	19	10	36	60	26

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts
Celtic	35	28	3	4	76	11	60
Rangers	37	26	6	5	76	29	57
Hearts	37	23	6	8	68	28	54
Morton	37	26	9	2	76	48	54
Falkirk	37	19	9	9	67	51	47
Airdrieonias	37	17	8	12	67	39	46
Dundee	37	18	14	5	60	51	41
Third Lanark	34	13	12	9	40	44	35
Ayr United	37	13	18	6	55	71	32
Clyde	37	10	16	11	41	44	31
Reith Rovers	36	12	18	6	51	55	30
Kilmarnock	36	10	17	9	45	64	29
Motherwell	35	11	18	6	46	59	28
Partick Thistle	36	10	18	8	37	49	28
Hibernians	36	11	19	6	53	71	28
Aberdeen	36	9	18	9	36	54	27
Hamilton Acad.	35	9	20	6	45	63	24
Queen's Park	35	9	18	8	51	83	26
Dumbarton	37	9	21	7	42	87	25
St. Mirren	35	8	23	4	37	72	20

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The London Rugby clubs brought their programme to an end on April 18.

Harlequins beat United Services, at Twickenham, on April 18, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Coventry beat Moseley in the final round of the Midland Counties Cup competition, at Leicester, on April 18, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat Llanelly, at Cardiff, on April 18, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

Newport beat Devonport Albion, at Newport, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Bridgend, at Bridgend, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Gloucester beat Bath, at Bath, by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Northampton beat Cheltenham, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Bedford beat London Welsh, at Bedford, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 0.

Birkenhead Park beat Leicester, at Birkenhead Park, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, 2 penalty goals, and 1 try (23 points) to 0.

Headingley beat Harrogate Old Boys in the final round of the Yorkshire Cup competition, at Otley, on Saturday, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

GOLF.

The spring meeting of the Royal North Devon Club was continued at Westward Ho! on April 17 in a very strong wind. The Hon. Denys Scott won the Scratch Gold Challenge Cross with a return of 85, and Mr. P. C. Thornton and Capt. H. Hinde tied at 89 for the Scratch Silver Challenge Cross. On April 18, in the final round of the foursomes tournament for the president's prize, Capt. Cumming and Col. Molesworth beat Mr. Steward Gordon and Capt. Parkyn by 4 and 2.

The Cheshire County Ladies' Championship Meeting at Wallasey was concluded on April 17. In the final round Miss Revenscroft and Miss Dodd, who were also the finalists last year, had an even harder match than on that occasion, when Miss Ravenscroft won by 2 holes up and 1 to play. The match was a hard struggle all the way, and it was only at the last green that Miss Ravenscroft won.

The competition for the Golf Illustrated Ladies' Gold Cup was played at Sandy on April 17, and resulted in a tie between Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss F. Teacher, who had each a score of 172 for 36 holes. On April 20 the tie was played off at Sandy Lodge, and resulted in a victory for Miss Leitch.

Harewood Downs beat Fulwell by 2 holes in the final round of the London Amateur Foursomes at St. George's Hill Club's course, Weybridge, on April 18.

Mr. H. H. Hilton won the Wallroch Challenge Cup and memento, for the best scratch score in the medal competition, at the Ashford Manor Club's spring meeting on April 18, with a score of 76.

The Committee of the Royal Cinque Ports Club beat the Committee of the Ranelagh Club, in a match over the latter club's course at Barn Elms on April 18, by 6½ points to 2½. The visitors won the four-ball matches by 2¾ points to 1¼ and the foursomes by 3¼ to 1¼.

Mr. R. J. Danson won the Hawkins Cup for the third time at Herne on April 18, and so made it his own property. The competition was over 36 holes, and Mr. Danson, whose handicap is 8, returned a net score of 153.

The Lytham and St. Anne's Club spring meeting was begun at St. Anne-s-on-Sea on April 18, and 106 cards were taken out. Mr. H. N. Hepworth (scratch) won the Clifton gold medal and memento with a score of 78.

The tie between Ray (Oxhey) and J. B. Batley (Bushey Hall) for the Tooting Bec. Cup (1913 competition) was played off over the Old Ford Manor course on April 20, and Ray proved successful with a score of 74. Batley's score was 76. This is the first time Ray has won the cup, previous winners of which include Vardon, Braid, and James Sharlock.

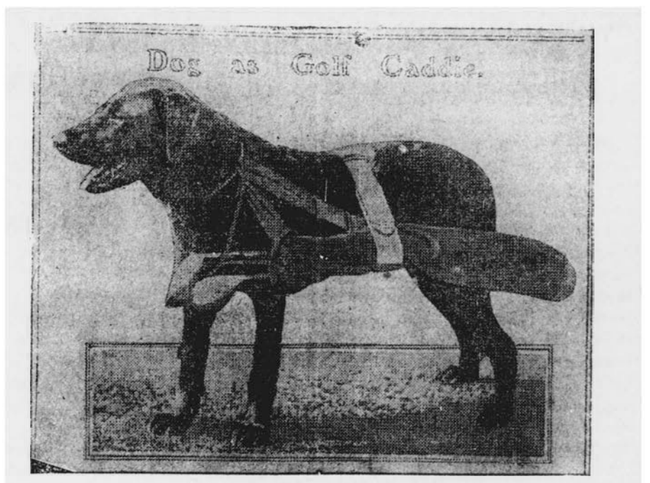
Mr. T. A. Kennedy, the well-known Turnberry golfer, won the championship of Spain at Barcelona, with rounds of 77 and 73 equal to 150.

The Savage Club Golfing Society's competition for the Savage Cup and Mr. Percival Mashall's prize was held at Croham Hurst on April 22. Mr. A. de Manby won with a return of 90—12 equal to 78. Mr. Lincoln Springfield was second with 100—16 equal to 84, and Mr. E. Marshall, 104—16 equal to 88, and Mr. Lorne Wallet, 94—6 equal to 88, tied for third place.

Maidenhead beat Ranelagh, in an inter-club contest, at Maidenhead, on April 22, by 12 points, to 3¼. They won the singles by 8¾ points to 2¼, and the foursomes by 3¼ points to 1.

The Leatherhead Club beat Ascot St. George's, on the Leatherhead course, on April 22, by 10½ points to 3½. They won the singles by 6½ points to 1½, and the foursomes by 4 points to 2.

The Ladies' International Golf Meeting at Ranelagh was concluded on April 22. England again won the International Cup.



Reproduced from the "Daily Chronicle."

To overcome the difficulty created by the scarcity of caddies, a golfer, who frequently uses the Tyneside course at Rytown, has trained his dog to carry his clubs. The animal has this advantage over the human caddie—it never fails to find the ball.

MISS E. LEITH.
Driving from first tee.



The Winner of the Ladies' competition at Sandy Lodge.

BOXING.

The Royal Navy and Army Boxing Championship meeting was brought to a close on April 18. In the officers' weights there were four Navy wins against two for the Army. A notable winner was Lieut. M. H. Collier, of the Dolphin, who beat Capt. G. M. Ellison, the Army champion, in the light-heavies. Sergt. MacEnroy was unexpectedly beaten by Lance-Corporal Jones in the final bout of the Men's Middles. The results in the officers' competitions were:—Officers' Feather-weights—Final round—Lieut. A. R. Banks. (Royal Naval School of Physical Training) beat Midshipman W. S. Moor (H. M. S. *Dominion*) (Navy champion) with a right to the jaw in the second round. Officers' Light-weights.—Final round.—Lieut. A. B. Butterworth (A. S. C.) (feather-weights' title-holder) beat Capt. D. S. Selby (5th Fusiliers) on points. Officers' Welter-weights. —Semi-final round.—Lieut. L. H. Jackson (13th Rajpoots) (Army champion) beat Lieut. S. F. M. Ferguson (Royal Field Art.) on points; Lieut. G. Le Q. Martel (R. E.) (title-holder and Army champion) beat Sub-Lieut. C. Dickinson (H. M. S. *Africa*) on ...points. Final round.—Lieut. G. Le Q. Martel beat Lieut. L. H. Jackson on points. Officers' Middle-weights.—Final round.—Sub-Lieut. L. H. Bayley (H. M. S. *Dominion*) beat Capt. J. G. Porter (9th Lancers) on points. Officers' Light-heavy-weights.—Semi-final round. Capt. G. M. Ellison (1st batt. Lincolnshire Regt.) (Army champion) beat Second Lieut. W. Owen (2nd Welsh Regt.) on points; Lieut M. H. Collier (H. M. S. *Dolphin*) beat Capt. G. W. Bentley (Middlesex Regt.) on points. Final round.—Lieut. M. H. Collier beat Capt. G. M. Ellison on points Officers' Heavy-weights.—Final round.—Lieut. W. F. Makeig-Jones (Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth) beat Lieut. E. C. E. Smith (9th Lancers) (Army champion) on points.

BILLIARDS.

The big London billiard tournament of the present season was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, when Inman beat Stevenson by no fewer than 2,971 points, the heat being 9,000 up. The winner played exceptional billiards on the last day, making a break of 378, and returning averages of 83 and 87 for the afternoon and evening respectively.

The tournament resulted in an easy win for T. Newman, who won all his games. He also returned the best average, and had the satisfaction of making breaks of 539 and 610 Stevenson made the highest break of the tournament (724), whilst Inman led in the matter of three-figure breaks with 167.

The complete results are:—

	W.	L.	Pts.	Avge.
Newman (2,000)	6	0	114	42.27
Peall (4,000)	5	1	60	22.82
Inman (scratch)	3	3	46	33.76
Aiken (1,750)	3	3	44	32.90
Diggle (1,250)	2	4	40	33.54
Stevenson (Scratch)	1	5	39	35.66
Reece (750)	1	5	19	29.58

JEROME D. TRAVERS.



Amateur golf champion of America, who, in the opinion of James Braid, is a dangerous rival for the English Open Championship.

CURRENT MATCHES.

This week we have Inman trying to concede Newman 3,000 in 18,000 up, whilst Stevenson and Gray are meeting on level terms.

The champion made a capital start, scoring 1,487 points to Newman's 779 on the opening day. Newman showed improved from during the second day, holding his own in the evening. A break of 329 an an average of 91 during the evening of the third day enabled Inman to make further headway, so that he was only 1,129 points behind, with the match only a quarter over.

Stevenson opened well against Gray, the Australian failing to show his best form; so that when play ended on the first day the Englishman held a lead of 746 points. In spite of Gray making a break of 329, Stevenson had the best of matter on the second day, when he increased his lead to 1,110 points. He was seen to further advantage when making breaks of 492 and 337 for the next day, and when play ended he held a lead of 2,044 points.

RACING.

At Newmarket, on April 17, Sir J. Thursby's Kennymore won the Craven Stakes, Lord Cadogan's October the Fifty-Fourth Newmarket Biennial Stakes, and M. M. Calmann's Falcon the Three-Year-Old Handicap.

At Alexandra Park, on April 18, the principal race in a programme of no great pretensions was the Grove Welter Handicap, and it was won by Mr. F. Day's Crundell Chick, a ten to one chance.

Nineteen horses came under the starter's order on April 21 for the Great Metropolitan Plate, which was the chief event on the card on the opening day of the Epsom Spring Meeting. The winner was Mr. C. Burn's Annecy who thus repeated his victory in the same race last year. Mr. P. Heybourn's Vermouth was second and Sir William Cooke's Gravelotte third.

The second favourite, Mr. S. B. Joel's Maiden Erlegh, easily won the City and Suburban Handicap of 2,000 sovs. at Epsom on April 22, Mr. A. Spalding's Candytuft, a 33 to 1 chance, and Sir Thomas Dewar's Braxted, who started at 25 to 1 against, being second and third respectively.

OTHER GAMES.

TENNIS.

A match was played at Queen's Club on April 18 between Walter Kinsella, of New York, who has already shown himself so formidable an opponent in this country, and Peter Latham. The game was the best of five sets on level terms, and Kinsella won by 3 sets to 0, 18 games to 8.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACKETS.

Charterhouse beat Wellington, holders, by 4 games to 2, in the final round of the Public Schools Rackets Championship at Queen's Club on April 18.

YACHTING.

The King has presented a cup to be raced for at the regatta of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, which takes place in July. The conditions are that not less than three yachts start, and that none is to be under fifteen metres in size. The royal yacht Britannia is to take part in the racing during the Clyde fortnight this year.

ENGLISH WATERPLANE SUCCESS.

The Jacques Schneider Cup for waterplanes was won on April 20 at Monte Carlo by Mr. Pixton in a Sopwith machine.

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PROFESSOR BERGSON IN EDINBURGH.

THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY.

During Mail week the University of Edinburgh greeted in the Scottish capital the greatest thinker of the age. Edinburgh University has a glorious philosophical tradition behind her, and generations of students have listened to many a brilliant discourse since the distant days of Hume and Dugald Stewart, when the Scottish metropolis was one of the intellectual capitals of the world. But no such gathering ever met in an Edinburgh class-room as that which has just given so enthusiastic a welcome to Professor Henri Berguson, writes Dr. Charles Sarolea in the "Daily Chronicle."

Hard-headed Scottish business men seemed to have suddenly developed an appreciation of the graces of the French language. Frivolous society ladies seemed suddenly to have developed a taste for the study of metaphysics. Under any circumstances it would have been difficult to interest a motely crowd in the fundamentals of philosophy. It was doubly difficult to convey those fundamentals in an alien tongue. To attempt such an achievement seemed an impossible wager. But Professor Bergson won the wager. For the audience actually understood. They certainly behaved as if they did. Not only did they listen with rapt and hushed attention not forgetting for one moment that they were worshipping at the shrine of philosophy, but they punctuated with restrained applause every passing allusion. They followed with a discreet smile every veiled irony. Altogether it was a memorable occasion. It was a striking testimony alike to the intellectual qualifications of a Scottish audience, to the genius of a great French thinker, and to the marvellous possibilities of the French language.

UNSOUGHT POPULARITY.

As one turned one's eyes from the eager crowd in front to the extraordinary little man on the platform, one could not help asking oneself how the lecturer felt about that universal popularity which follows him everywhere with such importunate persistence. Certainly no man even went less out of his way to invite and to court such popular favour. Almost until he reached maturity, until nearly forty years of age, Professor Bergson was a modest teacher in a secondary school, and every one of the three books which have appeared in the course of a quarter of a century was the outcome of long years of silent and solitary meditation.

And ever since fame has forced him out of his voluntary seclusion, ever since universities and learned societies of both hemispheres have been vying with one another to do him honour. Professor Bergson has seemed even less inclined to sacrifice to the Idols of the Tribe. He makes no appeal to the emotions. There is no attempt at eloquence or rhetoric. Short of stature, of an austere and ascetic countenance, suppressed in his gestures, his success as a teacher owes nothing to the senses. True, his appearance is singularly winning, his voice is musical, and his delivery graceful. His poetic style blossoms out again and again in unexpected metaphors. His eagle eye shines with extraordinary brightness. But the spell of the speaker is entirely the spell of personlity. It is the magic of transparent lucidity, of absolute sincerity, of sterling intellectual integrity. Professor Bergson carries conviction to his hearers, because a profound conviction animates every one of his words.

FAMILIAR FEATURES OF HIS THOUGHT.

Professor Bergson's inaugural address was the first of a systematic course of 22 lectures on the "Problem of Personality." It is too soon to define from a bare outline of the first discourse the precise position which the French philosopher will take up, or even to anticipate the general drift of his argument. But those who were already acquainted with the work of the French philosopher had no difficulty in identifying the familiar features of his thought and the peculiarities of his method. One recognised his profound distrust of philosophical systems, of that "mania for unification" which claims to sum up in one sweeping formula all the riddles of the universe. One recognised that sense of the concrete, that "common sense" which is so uncommon amongst metaphysicians, that close grip of actual fact, that caution and philosophical humility which neglects no aspect of reality, which utilises even the most minute data revealed by external observation and by introspection. One admired that gift for subtle and delicate analysis which is ever bringing to the clear light of day facts buried deep down in the recesses of the inner consciousness. And last, not least, one admired the encyclopædic knowledge which compels every science to contribute her quota to the final solution.

And together with the method and the general characteristics the thinker, one recognised the original attitude which Bergson takes up with regard to fundamental problems, and the implications which are inseparably associated with his philosophy. One recognised the vigorous protest against a narrow and negative intellectualism which is content simply to deny what it is powerless to explain. One recognised the supremacy of the intuitive processes, the primacy of the will which goes further and deeper than the arbitrary judgments of ratiocination. And above all one recognised the infinite complexity of the Universe, a "pluralistic" Universe of free personalities, a Universe not of mechanical forces, nor of regularly recurrent and predictable phenomena, but a Universe ever changing, ever moving, where Time is not an empty mathematical category, where Time is concrete and where Duration is creative a Lniverse which does not extend before us in vacant space like a picture that can be measured in so many inches, or appraised in so many pounds by the valuator, but which can only be appreciated as a creative masterpiece by the aesthetic and intuitive judgment of the artist.

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND ACTION.

There was a fair representation of the Churches amongst the Edinburgh audience, and I am afraid that many a young clerical believer in the new philosophy may have gone away disappointed. And we ought to sympathise with their disappointment. After all, a Gifford lecturer may be expected to throw some light on the relation of philosophy to theology. Hitherto Professor Bergson had carefully refrained from encroaching on the province of the Divine. His three published works are all concerned exclusively with biology, with psychology, and with what the Germans call "Erkentnisslehre." The special interest which attached to the French philosopher's public appearance in Scotland was partly due to the eager expectation that the forthcoming Gifford lectures were going to be associated with an entirely new development of his philosophy.

The anticipations of the public were all the more justified, because, even though Bergson had never crossed the boundaries of theology, he certainly seemed to have cleared the pathway for the theologian. Nor is it the result of any mere vagary of fashion that his doctrines should have been acclaimed by religious thinkers of all countries. All previous metaphysicians moved and revolved in a vicious circle. Bergson broke through that iron circle of mechanism and liberated the human soul from the impotence of scepticism and the depression of determinism. He dethroned intellectual analysis from its proud place, and put intuition in its place. He takes his stand in the very centre of life. Indeed his philosophy may be best defined a philosophy of life and a philosophy of action. It leaves room for the insertion of human free-will. It acknowledges with the theologian the twin concepts of the creative and the miraculous. Is not life itself a standing miracle? Is not every stage in the process of evolution a creative process, an "elan vital" of inventive genius?

So far, then, the philosophy of Bergson has proved an inspiration to the student of Ethics and of Theology, but it is not necessary for the Bergsonian to travel a long way before he realises that even to the liberal student of Christian Theology the new philosophy raises as many problems as it solves, and that it bristles with contradictions.

For Bergsonism is pre-eminently the philosophy of Change, of a ceaseless Becoming. Theology is concerned with the Immutable and the Everlasting.

In Bergson's conception Time and Duration are the very web and woof of life. Theology is merged in Eternity.

Bergsonism is the philosophy of Chance, of accidental variations. Creative Evolution proceeds by eruptive, explosive vital outbursts. Religion is based on finality. All Christian theology is Teleology.

Bergsonism emphasises nothing more constantly than diversity. Creative evolution has again and again been deflected on divergent lines. The World of Instinct follows one line of development. The World of Intellect follows another. On the contrary, religion is based on unity and continuity. Revealed Religion, Supernatural Religion, is the deposit of a revelation vouchsafed to mankind once and for all. The God of Christianity is a personal God, transcendent and distinct from his creatures, not diffused in his creation.

Such are some of the difficulties which would no doubt force themselves upon the mind of Professor Bergson's clerical hearers. It is an interesting subject for speculation, whether in his forthcoming course he will address himself to answer those questions, or whether, as he has done in the past, he will stop short of the answer and of the ultimate reality? Will he remain from putting the coping stone to his philosophical structure, or will the problem of personality and its survival after death lead the speaker on to that threshold where philosophy ends and where Theology begins and reigns Supreme? The Edinburgh Gifford lectures are giving the French philosopher his opportunity. Is he going to seize it?

A HARDY ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

BRIDE WHO WAS A PRISONER FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

The old parish church of Harpenden celebrated with wedding bells on April 21, the proper finish to a rustic idyll upon which Thomas Hardy's artistry might once have played with delight.

Twenty years ago, says the "Daily News," Eliza Rosina, a young and pretty daughter of the Missenden family, was secretly loved by Mr. Alfred Blindell a good man who served that family. Miss Eliza regarded him favourably; indeed, she promised him. But then there came to Harpenden a fine young Scot, Mr. Alexander Mutter, braw and honest, who, so Miss Elliza's changed mind pictured, was a better man than she had ever looked upon.

THIRTEEN YEARS A PRISONER.

Mr. Blindell, however, was not of her mind. Hourly, he reminded her of her promise Miss Missenden proudly declared that, if not voluntarily released, her promise should be kept, and the young Scot applauded her spirit, accusted his lucky rival of his goodwill, and said no more about it.

Miss Missenden, with her reckless lover in the town still, saw that she had given herself a hard task when she became Mrs. Blindell, and soon after marriage kept resolutely to her home. She did not cross the threshold for thirteen years.

Last year her husband was seized with an incurable disease, and she nursed him with wifely devotion until death came in the autumn.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Letting some appropriate months elapse, Mr. Mutter, now retired on a pension, visited his early love—and found it was still so. On April 21,, therefore, before all Harpenden, Mr. Mutter, in a blue suit, white gloves, and a buttonhole, led the widow of his early rival to the altar. And later, when cutting the cake, the blushing bride proudly proclaimed that she had loved the patient brideg·oom all the time!

NELSON AND LADY HAMILTON.

A FRENCH VIEW.

There was a time when the appearance of an English translation of such a book as "A Great Adventuress" by Joseph Turquan and Jules D'Auriac, would have provoked a storm of angry protest; but, says "The Times," Lady Hamilton had her little literary boom a few years ago when Mr. Walter Sichel made out as good a case for her as the facts permitted, in the spirit of a chivalrous squire of dames. Yet if anyone wants a starting-point for controversy, he will assuredly find one in MM. Turquan and d'Auriac's pages, which are written for the purpose of knocking, as people say, the bottom out of the popular conception of a famous romantic episode.

Rightly or wrongly, the popular version of the story has been governed by sentiment rather than study of the facts. We have considered it under the spell of Nelson's alleged exclamation: "Brave Emma, good Emma! If there were more Emmas, there would be more Nelsons!" It has not occurred to us that, if the exclamation was really uttered, it was a pitiful exhibition of vanity, and that, in all probability, the words were not actually spoken by Nelson, but were subsequently attributed to him by Lady Hamilton in her desire to magnify her office as his mistress. We have concluded that we owe gratitude to her, as well as to him, for the glory of Trafalgar, and that, whatever charges may be brought home to either of them, we must make generous allowances, remembering that sailors will be sailors, that Lady Hamilton was patriotic as well as beautiful, and that the rights and wrongs of romantic attachments are governed by a Higher Law. Even in an age which laid more stress upon domestic obligations than does our own, the general view of Nelson's love story was coloured by those considerations; but though it was natural that English writers should yield to them, French writers could not reasonably be expected to do so.

CHARACTER TOO OBVIOUSLY "FRENCH."

They cannot deprive Nelson of his glory as a naval commander—the present writers make no attempt to diminish it; but they feel no obligations to him on account of his victories, and they approach the study of his career and character from a standpoint which they fear may be regarded, in England, as "too obviously 'French.'" This is their manifesto on the subject:—

T-day there is not a single sensible Frenchman who harbours feelings of hatred against Pitt, Nelson, or Wellington; but history has her rights, and we considered it our duty to examine mercilessly the great man and hero who was so intimately connected with Lady Hamilton's life. We have found him cruel by nature, insubordinate towards his superiors, the adversary, not only of the liberal views that do honour to England, but of all that did not proceed from the Divine Right.

They attribute these "grave defects" to the fact that Nelson "sprang from an inferior class of society" and "was not a gentleman." Aware that these allegations might be met with a reminder that Nelson was the son of a clergyman and the god-son of Horace Walpole, who was not particularly likely to go about looking for god-children among his social inferiors, they shift their ground and refer to his defective education:—

> It must remembered that the conqueror at the Nile and Trafalgar went to sea at the early age of twelve, consequently before he had time to pursue any serious studies. At the critical moment when the soul begins to shape itself, he was thrown into the society of rough sailors. He seldom returned home. He cared not at all for books, and he was not only ignorant of the Classics, but knew very little about history and philosophy.

A literal application, truly, of the Horatian maxim; *Didisse fideliter artes*, and one which obviously, if it proves anything, proves too much. Nelson's education was practically identical with that of all the English naval officers of his time; and, if it had really been the determining factor in the case, then all the other naval officers of the period would have shared both his genius for naval enterprise and his passion for Sir William Hamilton's wife. But they did not, so that, even if MM. Turquan and d'Auriac's estimate of Nelson's character is correct, their explanation of it will not serve.

The force of their indictment really depends upon the story of Nelson's proceedings at Naples and his alleged violation of a treaty made with the Neapolitan revolutionists. There they are on stronger ground. The incident is not one of those on which Nelson's English biographers ever dwell with enthusiasm, though any published attack on his conduct generally brings out a special pleader to defend it. If we ourselves took a line in the matter we should expect to draw indignant and ingenious remonstrances from correspondents, whatever that line might be; so we will content ourselves with quoting our authors' presentation of the psychology of the matter:—

> Nelson (they write) was not like Danton, who boldly exclaimed; "I looked my crime in the face, and I committed it." Nor did he resemble Napoleon, who said; "I had the Duke d'Enghien shot at a time when the Duke 'Artois was supporting five hundred assassins in Paris." Nelson was neither a Danton nor a Buonaparte. He was guided by instinct, not by reason. That is why some contemporaries were justified in saying that in some respects he was a mere child. All men are guided by instincts before they reach the age of reason. . . . Nelson never got beyond the age of instinct.

There is the challenge, presented almost in the form of an apology; those may take it up who will. We will only add that the book is well written, and that the authors have had access to some interesting letters contained in the famous Morrison collection.

BEAUTY PROBLEM.

WHO IS LONDON'S PRETTIEST WOMAN?

On the production of "My Lady's Dress" at the Royalty Theatre it was asserted that Miss Gladys Cooper was the "most beautiful woman on the London stage." As most of the leading actresses now appearing in the West-end have definite opinions on the question as to who is the most beautiful woman in London, some of them were invited by a "Standard" representative to give their views.

"If Miss Ellen Terry were still playing in London," said Miss Lilian Braithwaite, who is now the great attraction in "Mr. Wu," "on would have no hesitation in mentioning her name at once. Her talent, face, and figure would combine to make her the most beautiful woman in London. But there are so many others of the younger generation who in their turn have delighted one that it would be impossible to discriminate."

SOCIETY AND STAGE.

Miss Ellaline Terriss selected four, because, she explained, she could not further attenuate the long list. "They are," she said, "Miss Gladys Cooper, Miss Maxine Elliott, Miss Rosabelle Clay, and—I say this only because my husband (Mr. Seymour Hicks) here says I must—myself. You may not have heard of Miss Rosabelle Clay as yet, but there are several London managers to my knowledge who are endeavouring to add her to their staff. Off the stage there are also four who stand out from all the rest—Queen Alexandra, Viscountess Curzon, Lady Pole-Carew, and Mrs. Guttenburgh. One of my standards of judging beauty in other women, however, may be somewhat original, for I consider as beautiful those who are not likely to attract the husbands of other beautiful women. Then, if I were not domesticated, I should not be an attraction to my own husband, so that no woman, in my opinion, is really beauiful until she is domesticated.

"Of the beautiful women from abroad now playing in London, I think the most attractive is Miss Ethel Levey—she is decidedly charming and a genius. Good-bye. One moment—yes, I think I will tell you who is the most beautiful woman in London—she is the wife of the man whom my husband has induced to take the most shares in his syndicate. Now you know! Good-bye."

Miss Violet Vanbrugh said: "I admire so many, and each for their own particular style, that I cannot give a preference to any. The most attractive woman on the stage I ever met is Miss Ellen Terry."

Miss Shirley Kellogg took a similar view: "Unhesitatingly Miss Ellen Terry," she said, "but Miss Irene Vanbrugh is also very beautiful, and her acting is so fine. Beauty, after all, is Nature—a reflection of the inmost soul. Even so-called 'homely' people are beautiful if they show chaarcter in their faces."

THE ENGLISH TYPE.

Miss Ethel Levey, the American actress, who is the star at the Hippodrome, was highly delighted at the question. "It depends upon the type," said she. "As to the blonde type, I should say Miss Gladys Cooper. She is as beautiful a woman as I have yet seen. If we take the brunette type, I think Miss Maxine Elliott. I like the English type of beauty very much—there is a freshness about it—but I think the American type is the best. I prefer the brunette type—I am a brunette, you see—to the blonde. I don't admire the French women much. They have some beauties, it is true, but very few would look charming in a simple print dress. I also think Viscountess Curzon is the most beautiful society woman in London; she is perfect, like Dresden China."

Miss Sari Petrass, the Austrian actress, who during her two years in London has attracted general atention by her beauty and art, and is now appearing in "The Marriage Market" at Daly's, declared that Miss Gladys Cooper "is the most beautiful woman I have ever met. And you have some very beautiful women in London. I have seen some of them, but, I am afraid, very few, as I am always playing her. I like the English type of beauty very much indeed, though, I must tell you, there are some who don't."

MISS COOPER'S VIEW.

Miss Gladys Cooper, when told of what had been said about her, looked astonished. "I am surprised and pleased," she said, "to hear what some of the artists have said. It proves how very nice and kind actresses are each to the other, and contradicts an impression which some people have that there is excessive jealousy in the profession. But though I am naturally pleased at what has been said about me—and I hope I won't be thought vain for saying that—I prefer to have a big personality to being known as a beauty. With a big personality one can do everything. I have seen very pretty actresses on the stage, and have wondered why they were not real successes. Then I realised that they had no personality to lift them over the footlighs.

"As to who I think the most beautiful woman on the London stage I would like to name three or four: I cannot select one. I think Miss Ellaline Terriss, who looks lovely on the stage, is one, and I have always admired Mrs. Patrick Campbell for artistry and appearance. Miss Sari Petrass has also exceptional claims, and so has Miss Emmy Wehlen. Being a blonde, I prefer a brunette type of beauty in a woman.

"As for a man, I don't care if he is the ugliest in the world. So long as he possesses the personality I like, I consider him attractive. The physical appearance of a man counts for nothing."

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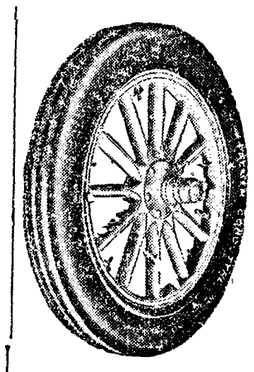
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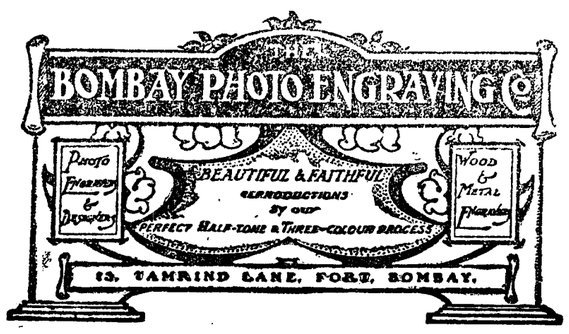
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